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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In 2006, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 60/288) by consensus and has since reviewed it every two years. The resulting four review resolutions add to the content of the Strategy and provide guidance on its implementation. The Assembly, in its resolution 68/276, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than April 2016. The present report and its recommendations are intended to stimulate further discussion on the themes laid out a decade ago in the Strategy, reinforcing the critical importance of comprehensive and purposeful international cooperation to effectively prevent violent extremism and counter-terrorism and the role that the United Nations should play in strengthening such cooperation.

2. The General Assembly has made clear that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy rests with Member States. In addition, it has recognized the important role of the United Nations system in promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance to Member States where requested. The Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes, and affiliated organizations contribute to the implementation of the Strategy through their individual mandates and their membership in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. There are currently 38 members of the Task Force, with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in the Department of Political Affairs promoting coordination and coherence among them under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

3. The present report outlines the important shifts that have occurred in the global terrorism landscape in the past 10 years, the challenges and opportunities that remain and the importance of international cooperation to effectively fulfil the objectives of the Strategy. It concludes with recommendations on the way forward.

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It also contains two attachments as supplementary information: first, a listing of international legal instruments and relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions pertaining to terrorism and, second, a summary of the core activities of United Nations entities in implementing the Strategy and a matrix of counter-terrorism projects implemented by United Nations entities around the world.

II. Emerging trends since the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

4. Since its adoption in 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has seen important progress in its implementation, but has also encountered unforeseen challenges, especially with the rise of new types of terrorism-related threats to international peace and security. The most significant challenge is the spread of violent extremist ideologies and the emergence of terrorist groups fuelled by them. Violent extremism is a diverse phenomenon, without an internationally agreed definition. Nevertheless, in recent years, terrorist groups such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al-Qaida and Boko Haram have shaped our image of terrorism and violent extremism and the debate on how to address this threat. These groups transcend national boundaries, underscoring the need for increased international cooperation to prevent, counter and combat them.

5. Some of the phenomena that have contributed to resentment and unfulfilled aspirations include the international community's inability to resolve protracted conflicts and prevent new ones; military interventions; the disregard for international law, including human rights and international humanitarian law; the insufficient implementation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions; the rise of prejudice directed against particular religions, ethnicities and cultures; the failure to meet governance challenges; slow socioeconomic development and the entrenchment of marginalization and exclusion in some societies; and rising inequality between and within States. These phenomena point to the difficulties faced by the international community in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism.

6. In recent years, terrorist and violent extremist groups have inflicted immense damage. The statistics are frightening: thousands of civilians killed and wounded in terrorist-related incidents in the past decade and millions of men, women and children displaced or forced to flee their homes. Women and children, in particular, suffer, given that many have been sexually abused and enslaved.

7. Most of the suffering is a direct result of conflicts and wars that have grown in number and intensity since 2008 and that, in many cases, are characterized by the involvement of terrorist actors. The United Nations has been affected, with field missions and country teams in Africa, Asia and the Middle East attacked. As a result, terrorism has increasingly been on the agenda of the Security Council.

8. In 2006, according to the widely used Global Terrorism Database website, there were 2,729 terrorist incidents worldwide, many of those occurring in Afghanistan, Iraq and other places of conflict. The following year, the number of attacks rose to 3,236 and to 4,779 in 2008. It fell slightly to 4,713 in 2009, rising to 4,782 in 2010. The number has climbed sharply since then: 2014 saw almost a quadrupling of the 2010 figure, to 16,818. The rise in incidents, especially since

2012, is attributable to ISIL and Al-Qaida having gained momentum from wars in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, where they control sizeable territory.

9. In 2006, terrorist groups had a certain freedom of movement from their bases in ungoverned spaces. Al-Qaida sought to be a vanguard, preparing the conditions for a takeover of the State in some Muslim majority countries. Its success was limited and resulted in many deaths, almost invariably of fellow Muslims. However, Al-Qaida set the stage for the emergence of a more ruthless and determined form of terrorism. Al-Qaida in Iraq became Islamic State of Iraq in 2006 and then ISIL in 2013 before finally calling itself simply Islamic State and declaring the re-establishment of the caliphate in 2014.

10. ISIL and Al-Qaida remain indistinguishable in terms of their vision and ultimate objectives, but they differ in terms of tactics. From its beginnings, Al-Qaida has believed that it should work patiently, while ISIL believes that it has to force the pace. The latter group seized territory and made the consolidation of its control and the expansion of its reach the pillars of its policy. ISIL still controls a sizeable area of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic and has expanded its reach through affiliates in Libya, Yemen and West Africa, while claiming "provinces" in other countries. One of the affiliates of ISIL, Boko Haram, has been particularly notorious and lethal. ISIL has also inspired, encouraged or directed attacks in faraway countries including Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, France, Indonesia, Pakistan, Somalia, Turkey and the United States of America. In addition, it has attracted recruits from more than 80 countries, posing a potential threat to security when those fighters return home. Spurred to compete, Al-Qaida and its affiliates have established control of territory, most notably in Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and continue to mount attacks in Europe and North, West and East Africa, as well as in Asia.

11. Transnational terrorist groups have generally found it easier to survive than those with a more nationalist agenda, which suggests that international cooperation has been less effective than national action. The two exceptions are the Taliban in Afghanistan and Al-Shabaab in Somalia, which remain strong because the Governments in those countries continue to lack the capacity, resources and support necessary to defeat them.

12. Terrorist tactics have also evolved. Suicide bombings have become more common, but so have mass-casualty and complex attacks mounted by a group of attackers working together in one or multiple locations and expecting to die. There has been an increasing trend towards attacks that cost little and require minimal training and planning but which nonetheless have a significant impact. Terrorists have become more likely to operate alone or in small groups, inspired rather than directed by high-profile terrorist organizations to attack at a time and place of each individual's choosing, rendering detection virtually impossible.

13. Another worrying trend has been the growing tolerance of terrorism by States, especially when terrorists attack rivals. This attitude underestimates the deeply corrosive impact of terrorism on both national and international peace and security. Terrorism remains a common threat and a shared concern, regardless of its immediate target.

14. The role of the media and the use of social media by terrorist and violent extremist groups have gained a new quality and thus constitute an increasingly

important dimension to address. Even foiled plots attract media attention, serving the perpetrators' purpose of spreading fear and prompting a reaction. This illustrates the risk of the media both in empowering terrorist groups and in attracting new recruits. Advances in communications technology, in particular the Internet, have amplified messages and influenced recruitment patterns. Terrorist and violent extremist groups have shown flexibility and inventiveness, tapping into feelings of disillusionment, injustice and alienation and a yearning for purpose of disaffected young people, including women and girls. Most new recruits are now from 17 to 27 years of age, with differing levels of education and social and economic backgrounds. This has made the task of understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism all the more difficult, and the international community has found it hard to respond effectively. The importance of protecting an individual's right to freedom of expression has to be balanced with the need to protect a vulnerable audience from incitement to hatred, discrimination or violence.

III. International response to the evolving terrorist threat

15. That these developments have occurred, and even increased, as the world has poured more resources into countering terrorism raises profound questions:

(a) Have Member States sufficiently implemented the relevant counter-terrorism legal instruments and norms not only to counter terrorism but also to address the conditions that give rise to it?

(b) Has the United Nations system been successful in providing the requested assistance to Member States in preventing violent extremism and countering terrorism?

(c) Above all, are the tools and resources at the disposal of the international community for prevention sufficient to meet and overcome the challenges posed by terrorism and violent extremism?

16. The adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy saw unprecedented international consensus on the need for joint action against terrorism. One of its great achievements has been to maintain the agreement that all Member States are affected and thus have an interest in contributing. The Secretary-General strongly believes that the Strategy is as relevant today as it was 10 years ago. International cooperation, through the effective implementation of the Strategy, is not only desirable but also more urgent than ever. In order to ensure greater success in its implementation, the international community must recommit itself to a comprehensive and balanced implementation of all four of the Strategy's pillars. The capacity of Member States to prevent and counter terrorism has grown, as has the supporting role of the United Nations in providing capacity-building assistance. Nevertheless, despite a great deal of activity, not enough has been achieved to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, nor in ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

17. The Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism put forward by the Secretary-General (see A/70/674) is aimed at further strengthening efforts to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism by focusing further upstream, beyond the traditional point of intervention, to prevent violent extremism and, ultimately, terrorism. This approach is consistent with the

focus of the Secretary-General on prevention in all its aspects and complements the importance of prevention, as underscored by the high-level reviews and processes that were undertaken in 2015, including the review by the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (see A/70/95-S/2015/446) and the follow-up report of the Secretary-General on the future of United Nations peace operations (A/70/357-S/2015/682), the global study on women and peace and security and the expert review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/69/968-S/2015/490).

18. As the world moves into the next decade, it will need to further strengthen international cooperation to more effectively counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. A frank assessment of the past 10 years since the Strategy's adoption is a necessary beginning.

A. Development of a normative and legal framework

19. The international community has responded to the challenge by developing the legal framework and putting in place arrangements for its judicious implementation. The United Nations has been at the forefront of developing the international normative and legal framework to address terrorism in all its manifestations. Currently, this framework includes the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and human rights, the Strategy and the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. (see annex I).

20. In addition, Member States continue to negotiate a comprehensive convention on international terrorism to further strengthen international cooperation. Moreover, many have developed their own national legislative framework on the basis of the existing international framework and have cooperated bilaterally and regionally to strengthen action against terrorism.

B. Progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by Member States and United Nations entities

21. Member States have made great efforts to implement the four pillars of the Strategy. Many have also worked bilaterally and multilaterally to advance regional and international counter-terrorism cooperation. The Secretariat has received submissions from the following Member States reporting largely on their implementation of the Strategy: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States and Zambia. In addition, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the European Union provided submissions on their activities in support of the Strategy. These submissions are available to all Member States from the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in the Department of Political Affairs upon request.

22. At the same time, United Nations entities with core counter-terrorism mandates, as well as those with relevant programming and activities, have continued

to assist Member States in the implementation of the Strategy. Some of the major activities being carried out by these entities since the previous review in 2014 are listed in annex II, which also consists of a matrix of United Nations entity activities.

C. Coordination, coherence and the "All-of-United Nations" approach

23. Pursuant to the previous report of the Secretary-General, in which he vowed to further strengthen coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in the provision of counter-terrorism assistance to Member States through a "One United Nations" approach, work in this area has progressed. In 2014 and 2015, several of the pre-existing inter-agency working groups of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force were reorganized thematically to address new and emerging challenges.

24. The time has come to harness collective efforts to more systematically implement an "All-of-United Nations" approach. There is a need to better integrate efforts towards a common purpose, devising multifaceted responses.

25. In practical terms, this means that entities that are engaged directly in addressing the challenges of terrorism and violent extremism should develop strategies collaboratively and that those with an indirect role should ensure that their activities are sensitive to both preventing violent extremism and countering terrorism. The Task Force's entities must do so through stronger collaboration through the Task Force framework, thereby improving the flow of information, resources and expertise to strengthen efficiency, accountability and the impact of activities on the ground. National ownership is crucial to success and efforts must always be aligned with those of the host Governments and the people served.

26. The importance of the All-of-United Nations approach was demonstrated both at the thematic and technical levels when coordinating the development of an implementation plan of priority capacity-building projects to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, as recommended by the Security Council (see S/PRST/2015/11). An ad hoc Task Force inter-agency working group on such fighters identified for the first phase 37 mutually reinforcing capacity-building projects to be implemented by 12 United Nations entities on priority areas determined by the assessment of the criticality of the projects by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. These projects are intended to address the entire "life cycle" of foreign terrorist fighters, including their radicalization, training, travel to conflict zones, financing, fighting, potential return and reactivation, as well as reintegration and rehabilitation should they return.

27. Another example of the All-of-United Nations approach is the Task Force's Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative, which brings together a number of United Nations entities to deliver coordinated and coherent capacity-building assistance to Member States that request it. All parts of the United Nations system in the requesting country, including the Resident Coordinator, Special Representative and other United Nations country team members, are partners throughout the life cycle of the projects. While continuing to support Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism programming in Mali and Nigeria, in the face of the threats that the countries of the Sahel are confronting, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre has initiated planning to expand its Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative to all the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel and to some West African countries, at their request, as called for by the

Security Council in its resolution 2195 (2014) and in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 8 December 2015 (S/PRST/2015/24).

28. The Secretary-General is confident that the All-of-United Nations approach will assist in mainstreaming counter-terrorism priorities across the United Nations system and harmonize the approaches of United Nations entities, in line with the broader prevention agenda of the United Nations.

IV. Building international collaboration for the next decade

29. It is clear that, as terrorism and violent extremism continue to evolve in new and unpredictable directions, efforts to address these phenomena must also evolve. There is a need for increased international cooperation and collaboration in critical areas of counter-terrorism at the global, regional and subregional levels. Cooperation is also needed through North-South and South-South cooperation to ensure that the best practices of the most affected States are shared early to help to prevent the spread of terrorism and violent extremism to other countries.

A. Measures to promote the balanced implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

30. In his previous report (A/68/841), the Secretary-General stressed that the success of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy depended on a balanced implementation of all four pillars. With respect to pillar II of the Strategy, many Member States have understandably focused on using their scarce resources to augment and strengthen their security and criminal justice sectors to counter terrorism. However, while States have strengthened law enforcement and security measures, prevention efforts have lacked similar attention and resources. Human rights concerns and obligations, so central to counter-terrorism efforts, have regrettably been a low priority for several Member States.

31. While there are new and encouraging signs that Member States are beginning to focus on pillars I and IV of the Strategy, efforts must be accelerated. Addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as called for by pillar I, needs to be placed at the heart of preventive efforts. Doing so must also acknowledge the important role and needs of women and girls, who are increasingly bearing the brunt of terrorist acts and being radicalized and recruited by terrorist groups. Equally important to prevention is the need to focus on young people. Effective action in this area would entail a renewed focus on conflict prevention and resolution; fostering dialogue, understanding and social inclusion; equitable and just socioeconomic development; and promoting the positive role that women and young people can play in society.

32. Likewise, the world cannot afford to create more terrorists while trying to counter them. The importance of pillar IV of the Strategy, which stresses upholding human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism, cannot be overstated. The Secretary-General is pleased to note that Member States have begun to request the assistance of the United Nations in raising the awareness of and training their security and law enforcement officers in this crucial area.

B. Prevention of violent extremism

33. Violent extremism, just as terrorism, is a threat to all Member States, whether directly or indirectly. For the past few years, the international community's response to violent extremism has been aimed mostly at countering the threat. While these efforts must continue, it is also necessary to broaden the approach, engage earlier and address the drivers of violent extremism.

34. The Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism approaches violent extremism with a prevention lens, complementing and further strengthening pillars I and IV of the Strategy. It outlines a series of measures designed to prevent violent extremism upstream, taking a practical approach to addressing the underlying drivers of violent extremism at the national, regional and global levels. Most of its 70 recommendations are addressed to Member States, which have the primary responsibility to prevent violent extremism.

35. The key recommendation of the Plan of Action is that every Member State should consider developing a national plan of action to prevent violent extremism, taking into account the local and national drivers of violent extremism. Such plans should follow an "all-of-government" and "all-of-society" approach to promote synergies among all actors. The Plan of Action also suggests complementing national plans with subregional and regional plans.

36. The Secretary-General has suggested that national and regional plans should include elements that reflect seven priority areas: dialogue and conflict prevention; strengthening good governance, human rights and the rule of law; engaging communities; empowering young people; gender equality and empowering women; education, skills development and employment facilitation; and strategic communications, including through the Internet and social media.

37. Member States will need to take the lead in developing and implementing their national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism. The United Nations system can assist them. It will also need to review its activities to ensure that it is doing everything possible to assist Governments in addressing the local drivers of violent extremism and that all relevant entities collaborate in developing specific deliverables in the seven priority areas identified.

38. On 7 and 8 April 2016, the Secretary-General co-chaired the Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism: the Way Forward with the Government of Switzerland. A total of 745 participants from 125 Member States, 23 international and regional organizations and 26 United Nations, entities, as well as 67 civil society organizations and private companies, participated. The Secretary-General was encouraged by the strong response to his call for action and unity in implementing his Plan of Action. The Conference helped to identify areas of convergence and considered different points of view relating to the prevention of violent extremism. It also provided a valuable forum to give further consideration to the Plan of Action within the context of the General Assembly's consideration of the Strategy.

C. Role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation

39. The United Nations is well positioned to enhance collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Its membership provides it with an unparalleled convening

authority that can be harnessed to build political momentum for stronger international cooperation in specific areas of counter-terrorism. The United Nations can draw on the resources and expertise of its diverse membership to assist other Member States. Many Member States are increasingly turning to the United Nations for assistance. United Nations entities have risen to the challenge by marshalling resources to deliver critical programmes. More efforts are needed, however. Projects that build national capacity are in particular demand. Assistance such as "train-the-trainers" initiatives in various counter-terrorism fields is a critical need to build national capacities.

40. Another area that can benefit from strong international cooperation, and in which the United Nations can assist, is the need to develop and disseminate best practices that could guide Member State policies as they seek human rights-compliant measures with which to address the new and emerging threats lawfully and effectively. In this regard, the Secretary-General acknowledges the valuable contributions that regional and international organizations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe have made to the development and dissemination of relevant best practices. The United Nations will continue to work with all such organizations and strengthen its own efforts by developing best practices that are made available for the benefit of all Member States.

41. Many United Nations entities are deeply involved in providing capacity-building assistance to Member States in critical areas of counter-terrorism. The Secretary-General thanks the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Expert Group of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all others for their invaluable contribution to these efforts. With the establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, there are now additional means to catalyse capacity-building assistance across all four pillars of the Strategy.

42. In the past two years, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre has received recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and individual Member States for its efforts in building the capacities of Member States to implement the Strategy. A new five-year programme for the period 2016-2020 was presented in December 2015 to provide strategic focus on fewer and larger projects. The Centre has identified 12 key thematic areas clustered in four broad outcomes in which the Centre will contribute to the full implementation of the Strategy at the global, regional and national levels: countering and preventing violent extremism, combating terrorism, human rights and support for victims and international cooperation.

V. Observations and recommendations

Agenda for international cooperation

43. Terrorism violates the fundamental principles of the United Nations. It is not justified under any circumstances. Terrorism cannot be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Demonizing specific religions, ethnicities and cultures is contrary to human rights, feeds into violent extremist narratives and encourages xenophobia, which can cause irreparable damage to efforts to prevent violent extremism and counter terrorism.

44. The continuing relevance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy depends on strong cooperation between Member States at the global, regional and national levels. The Secretary-General pledges to leverage the universal membership and convening power of the United Nations to further strengthen international cooperation at these levels.

45. Countering terrorism requires international consensus. The Strategy, as a consensus document of the General Assembly, forms a solid platform upon which Member States can collaborate. This consensus of the global community against terrorism must be preserved and strengthened. The following agenda for international cooperation is grounded in the Strategy and prioritizes key actions that will strengthen its balanced implementation across its four pillars. Necessary and short-term military responses must be complemented with medium-term and longer-term preventive measures, all of which must be underpinned by respect for human rights and the rule of law.

46. The primary responsibility for implementation of the Strategy rests with Member States. However, the United Nations system, through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force framework, has a significant role in supporting implementation at the national, regional and global levels. Best practices that guide Member States are a necessity. The Secretary-General pledges that the United Nations system will intensify its work in developing and disseminating best practices and expertise in relevant counter-terrorism fields encompassing all four pillars of the Strategy, which can benefit Member States.

47. The Secretary-General is encouraged that there are now several international and regional forums, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, working to assist in the implementation of the Strategy. The Secretary-General urges all such organizations to partner with the United Nations to align its efforts in a way that catalyses the implementation of the Strategy in an efficient and coordinated manner.

48. The demand on the United Nations to provide capacity-building assistance in counter-terrorism matters has increased, but its resources remain limited. For example, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre has an annual budget of only $20 million to spend on capacity-building projects for all Member States, whereas some States spend billions of dollars annually in military-security responses to terrorism. The United Nations must be strategic and prioritize its assistance to the most affected countries and regions of the world if it is to be effective. The Secretary-General calls upon all Member States to provide the support necessary for "One United Nations" efforts by contributing significantly more resources, both in terms of funding and technical expertise. In this context, the Secretary-General welcomes the recent decision by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization

for Economic Cooperation and Development to count Member State funding for several peace and security activities, including certain areas of conflict prevention and preventing violent extremism activities, towards the United Nations target for an official development assistance/gross national income ratio of 0.7 per cent.

49. The Secretary-General also pledges that the United Nations will support South-South cooperation by promoting the sharing of resources, expertise and best practices among countries of the South that have valuable experiences to share with the international community. This is a vast untapped resource that needs to be mobilized.

50. The efficient and transparent utilization of resources is of vital importance. The Secretary-General will continue to strengthen transparent mechanisms for setting goals and outcomes and measuring the impact of United Nations projects and activities. Task Force entities that undertake such projects will continue to develop and implement measurable indicators and benchmarks to strengthen the impact of their projects.

51. In recent years, United Nations special political missions and peacekeeping operations have increasingly been deployed in areas beset by violent extremism and terrorism. Impermissible security environments and the unpredictability and hostility of terrorist actors have negatively affected the ability of United Nations missions to deliver on their mandates. There is a need to integrate prevention of violent extremism and countering terrorism into the Organization's broader conflict prevention and conflict management efforts, especially through its field missions. The Secretary-General believes that his special representatives and envoys operating in such environments would benefit considerably if they were able to draw on the expertise of counter-terrorism advisers, in accordance with their mandates. Such advisers could assist in mainstreaming counter-terrorism into the mission's activities, where applicable, and catalyse the capacity-building efforts of host Governments and regional organizations in key areas, as prescribed by the Strategy's four pillars.

Pillar I: measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

52. The Secretary-General urges Member States to attach high priority to the prevention of violent extremism and has made it a top priority in his final year in office. He has taken good note of the constructive discussions held by the General Assembly in February on the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and appreciates that the Assembly welcomed the initiative in its resolution 70/254. He also welcomes the substantive discussions held on the Plan of Action at the ministerial level in Geneva on 8 April 2016 and looks forward to further discussions during the fifth review of the Strategy, in June 2016. He hopes that Member States will forge a strong consensus in support of the Plan of Action that effectively supplements pillars I and IV of the Strategy.

53. Further to the Plan of Action, the Secretary-General recommends that Member States develop national and regional plans of action on the prevention of violent extremism that take into account the seven priority elements reflected in the Plan of Action: dialogue and conflict prevention; strengthening good governance, human rights and the rule of law; engaging communities; empowering young people; gender equality and empowering women; education, skills development and employment facilitation; and strategic communications, the Internet and social media.

54. The Secretary-General is considering how the United Nations system could be better organized to support a more comprehensive approach to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. To this end, together with all relevant entities, he will explore options for institutional arrangements.

55. The involvement of civil society is necessary to create the space in which dialogue and alternatives to violent extremism can be promoted. In this context, the active participation of women and young people in the prevention and counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations was highlighted in the Plan of Action as two priority areas for attention by Member States. Women and young people, from the community level to senior government officials, must be given the space to have their voices heard on the impact of terrorism or violent extremism on their lives and the strategies used to address these threats. In that respect, the Secretary-General recommends that Member States and the United Nations ensure greater integration between the counter-terrorism and women and peace and security agendas, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 2242 (2015). He also urges United Nations entities to mainstream gender into their counter-terrorism work.

56. The Secretary-General encourages Member States to implement Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) by involving young people in decision-making at all levels for the prevention and resolution of conflict, including institutions and mechanisms to counter violent extremism.

Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism

57. While moving the pendulum towards pillars I and IV, efforts must nevertheless be made to continue to strengthen and build on existing collaboration arrangements and the successes achieved in countering terrorism over the past 10 years. In particular, the Security Council, in its resolution 2178 (2014), called upon all Member States to cooperate urgently on preventing the international flow of foreign terrorist fighters by strengthening border control and anti-terrorist financing measures, as well as other related activities that would be required, including educational efforts in support of tolerance, pluralism and deradicalization. The Secretary-General recommends that Member States cooperate closely with one another, as well as with United Nations entities, by sharing information, best practices and other resources, including by participating in relevant projects under the framework of the United Nations foreign terrorist fighters capacity-building implementation plan.

58. The Secretary-General recognizes the good progress made by Member States through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to strengthen border security measures. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has assisted in these efforts by developing and strengthening essential tools and resources. However, many Member States are yet to share relevant information. The Secretary-General urges all Member States and regional organizations to cooperate and feed information into relevant INTERPOL databases if the challenges relating to border control are to be addressed.

59. Another area in which more international cooperation is needed is with respect to Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), in which the Council called for airlines to provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from, attempted entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Security Council Committee established

pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. The Secretary-General recommends that Member States strengthen the implementation of advance passenger information and other such systems with the support of relevant Task Force entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, ICAO, the International Organization for Migration, the International Air Transport Association, INTERPOL and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and introduce legal mechanisms to promote compliance with international human rights norms and standards that ensure that national laws address the potential conflict between advance passenger information obligations on the one hand and privacy and data protection laws on the other.

60. As emphasized by the Security Council in its resolution 2253 (2015), disrupting the financing of terrorist activities has become increasingly important, given that groups such as ISIL pose new terrorist financing challenges owing to their access to multiple revenue streams, including counterfeiting, kidnapping for ransom and trafficking, as well as the sale of women and girls. Although most Member States have criminalized terrorist financing in compliance with the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Council resolution 1373 (2001), the number of convictions for terrorist financing remains low. In addition, a significant number of States are not in full compliance with the related recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force and few States have implemented the specific obligations under Council resolution 2178 (2014) to counter the financing of travel of foreign terrorist fighters. The Secretary-General recommends that the international community redouble its efforts to build the capacity of financial oversight and regulatory systems around the world in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit and raise funds. Active cooperation with the private sector through public-private partnerships with financial institutions will be essential to make progress in this area. Taking into account the assessments by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC and IMF could provide requisite capacity-building assistance to Member States in order to achieve these objectives.

61. Terrorists have cleverly exploited new communications technologies to radicalize and recruit young people around the world, and there is a significant risk that they could launch cyberterrorism with devastating effect in the coming years. This demonstrates the need for increased international cooperation to counter Internet radicalization and recruitment, but it must be done in a manner that ensures and promotes freedom of expression and upholds international human rights norms and standards. A related focus must be on preventing acts of cyberterrorism by individuals associated with violent extremism and terrorism. Modern electronic communications networks provide the backbone to the most critical infrastructure, including the essential functions of Government and industry. Safeguarding this infrastructure from cyberterrorism cannot succeed without stronger partnerships with the private sector.

62. The potential acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear materials, by terrorist groups would pose a clear threat to international peace and security. It is a threat that consists of multiple overlapping elements, including the growing nexus between terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and cyberthreats. It must be addressed in a holistic and coordinated manner. To confront this threat, the United Nations system needs to work as one. The Secretary-General

intends to strengthen United Nations efforts to address the challenges of nuclear security and terrorism by consulting Member States on a comprehensive United Nations approach. He will ensure a coordinated response to this issue across the Secretariat and partner international organizations. He will also strive for the universal and complete implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

63. Progress in all the areas described above will continue to depend on the cooperation and sharing of actionable information within the international community.

Pillar III: measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

64. The coordinated capacity-building of Member States in key areas of counter-terrorism must be a priority. Many United Nations entities are providing capacity-building assistance in counter-terrorism, and such efforts must be further strengthened through effective monitoring and evaluation. The Task Force will further strengthen coordination among and the coherence of the work of its 38 member entities through its revitalized inter-agency working groups, doing its utmost to minimize duplication and promoting transparency and the more effective utilization of donor resources, while maximizing impact on the ground in support of Member States.

65. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and other parts of the United Nations system will continue to provide capacity-building assistance to Member States and regional organizations to advance the implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy in a balanced manner. The Centre's five-year programme for the period 2016-2020 provides the framework for this engagement, and the Secretary-General encourages Member States to contribute to developing, funding and implementing capacity-building projects, together with the Centre and other relevant United Nations entities, in order to mobilize a stronger and more systematic response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels.

66. Given that terrorism is both multidimensional and regional, interregional and intraregional cooperation remains critical. Central Asian Member States have already developed and implemented a regional strategy, and such strategies have recently been adopted by Member States in Central and Southern Africa. States will need to cooperate effectively to mobilize the political will and resources necessary if regional strategies are to be successfully implemented in a balanced and comprehensive manner for sustained impact on the ground. While continuing to support the implementation of these existing strategies, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre will support the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies in other regions, such as East Africa.

67. Effectively countering terrorism requires strong criminal justice mechanisms to investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorist acts, including those pertaining to conflict-related sexual violence. It is important that special attention also be given to the development of specialized training for investigators, prosecutors and judges to strengthen the criminal justice response to terrorism in a manner that is compliant with human rights and the rule of law. United Nations entities with specialized mandates and expertise such as UNODC will continue to assist States in this vital area.

Pillar IV: measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

68. Member States and individual leaders and officials must respect human rights and the rule of law in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, as well as international humanitarian law and international refugee law. All legislation, policies, strategies and practices adopted to prevent violent extremism and counter terrorism must be grounded firmly in the respect for human rights and the rule of law.

69. Law enforcement and security officers play a pivotal role in preventing and responding to terrorist attacks and thereby discharging the State's obligation to protect the rights of those under its jurisdiction. Member States must further strengthen their efforts to raise the awareness of their security forces with human rights law and to abide by it in their operations. The Secretary-General encourages more Member States to participate in focused technical assistance projects, such as the Task Force global capacity-building and training project for law enforcement officers on integrating human rights norms and standards and the rule of law into their daily practices and operational guidelines.

70. As efforts are strengthened, the victims and their families who have suffered from acts of terrorism must not be forgotten. Understanding these victims must encompass those fleeing conflict zones where terrorism plays a major role and, especially, women and children who have been kidnapped, brutalized and, in many cases, sexually abused by violent extremists and terrorists. The international community must show responsibility towards all these victims of terrorism.

71. The United Nations conference on the human rights of victims of terrorism, held on 11 February 2016, was an important step that underscored the need for victims' rights to be included in approaches to preventing violent extremism and countering terrorism. Efforts to provide justice to victims and their families, and to address their needs, must be strengthened. The Secretary-General recommends that Member States make every effort to comply with their obligation to bring the perpetrators to justice and to address the needs of victims, utilizing the technical assistance provided by United Nations entities with specialized mandates and expertise in this area, such as UNODC.

72. Victims are the international community's strongest and most courageous allies in exposing the hypocrisy of terrorist and violent extremist narratives. The Secretary-General recommends that the voices of victims be strengthened in order to put forward alternate narratives to those of violent extremists and that solidarity be shown by engaging in global awareness campaigns, including through the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal. He calls upon more Member States to contribute practical information to the Portal in order to strengthen its capacity to support victims.

73. Lastly, the Secretary-General expresses his deepest sympathies to every individual who has suffered from the acts of terrorist groups and violent extremists, as well as to the families and communities of those victims. The United Nations has also suffered from these most tragic losses, and he salutes those staff who have given their lives or been gravely injured while striving to bring peace, stability and hope to troubled parts of the world. All these individuals deserve everyone's deepest respect.

Annex I

Supplementary information: development of the normative and legal framework*

The 19 international legal instruments consist of: Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979; Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980; Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988; Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988; Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 2005; Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997; International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999; International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005; Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010; Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft 2010.

Although a number of terrorism-related resolutions/declarations were adopted by the General Assembly in the past, an important milestone was the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60). Following a report by my predecessor in May 2006, "Uniting against Terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy", the General Assembly arrived at a consensus resolution on "The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" on 8 September 2006. The Strategy has been reviewed biennially since then. Additionally, from 2006, the General Assembly produced 48 resolutions which have addressed different aspects of terrorism, such as the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; mandates of specialized UN bodies such as the UN CTITF and UNCCT; and preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and of weapons of mass destruction.

The Security Council initially used its sanctions regime to address terrorism, such as the 1999 adoption of resolution 1267 and 1269 aimed at the Taliban in Afghanistan and later, Al-Qaida and related groups. Subsequent Council resolutions such as resolutions 1373, 1540 and 1624, have strengthened the legal framework for preventing and combatting terrorism. Since 2013, the Council has enacted further resolutions, often invoking Chapter VII, to address new types of terrorist threats. These include, among others, SCR 2133 (2014) which addressed the issues of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists, and SCR 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)

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on suppressing the flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), financing and other support to terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria. Additionally, SCR 2178 (2014) addressed for the first time the need to counter violent extremism. SCR 2195 (2014) called for international action to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime. Similarly, in 2015, the Council adopted resolution 2199 (2015), aimed to prevent terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria from benefiting from trade in oil, antiquities and hostages, and from receiving donations. Resolution 2242 (2015) outlined sweeping actions to improve implementation of its landmark women, peace and security agenda, covering its work on countering violent extremism and terrorism. In resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded and strengthened its Al-Qaida sanctions framework to include a focus on ISIL, and outlined efforts to dismantle its funding and support channels. Over the past decade, other key UN bodies, such as the ECOSOC and Human Rights Council, contributed to the Organization's work in this area.

Annex II

Supplementary information: activities of United Nations entities in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

Many United Nations entities under the UN Counter-Terrorism Task Force framework actively work to implement the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This attachment shows some of the major activities these entities have carried out over the last two years.

Pillar I: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy commits Member States to implement measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism such as preventing and resolving conflicts, encouraging economic development, reducing social exclusion and marginalization, and fostering understanding among peoples of varied religions and cultures through dialogue. It also emphasizes the need to support victims of terrorism and their families, and in supporting and engaging with civil society groups, particularly women and youth.

Conflict prevention and resolution

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the operational arm for much of my good offices, preventive diplomacy, and mediation work. This work is perhaps best exemplified by my special envoys, advisers and representatives, whether they lead regional political offices (in West Africa, Central Africa and Central Asia), regional strategies (in the Great Lakes Region, in support of the Middle East Peace Process), or are dispatched from Headquarters. Country-specific field-based missions, be they political or peacekeeping missions led, respectively by DPA and DPKO, also undertake preventive work as they look to identify and address possible triggers for a relapse or an escalation of conflict.

Where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, Resident Coordinators and the United Nations Country Teams assist national actors, at their request, in addressing emerging challenges. The Joint DPA-UNDP Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention supports local capacity building in this vein. UNDP and several United Nations agencies, funds and programmes carry out a wide range of "structural" or "upstream" prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict. In my capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, I am engaging the broader United Nations system on how we can collectively strengthen our conflict prevention and peacebuilding work. Lastly, my Human Rights Up Front initiative has at its core a strong focus on prevention of large-scale human rights violations, which are often correlated with an increased risk of conflict.

Promoting economic and social development

Since its founding, the United Nations system has continued its support in this area through its specialised Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and particularly through

* Annex reproduced without formal editing.

its UN Country Teams in the field. I extend my sincere gratitude to all Member States as well as the United Nations system for working diligently over the last 15 years to successfully achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Moving forward, I am firm in my belief that the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and particularly, SDG16 on building peaceful, just and inclusive societies, will further contribute our efforts to address one of the key conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

UNDP's approach to addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism through inclusive development, the promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity serves as an example of our work in the field. It has been assisting Member States and civil society on building two critical sets of capacities: the governance of increasingly diverse and multi-cultural societies, and the mitigation of those factors that provide a tipping point from alienation towards radicalisation and eventually violent extremism. For example, in Mindanao in the Philippines, UNDP is supporting efforts by the Philippines Centre for Islam and Democracy to work with local religious leaders to woo disenchanted youth away from joining violent extremist groups, towards supporting peace-building in their communities. In Syria, UNDP has supported efforts in twelve out of the country's fourteen governorates to maintain social cohesion, through credible local intermediaries and local peace committees, by assisting different groups and sectors to work together to maintain local services. UNDP focuses particularly on the role of youth in peacebuilding. For example, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP and PBSO have collaborated to promote coexistence, trust and appreciation for diversity, by creating spaces to increase the influence of youth in policy dialogues.

Fostering dialogue and understanding

In 2015 the High Representative of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNOAC) continued his efforts to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue. In this regard, the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the UNOAC High Representative hosted a high level debate in April 2015 on the role of religious leaders on issues related to conflict and violent extremism. UNOAC also supported dialogue and understanding efforts through its Fellowship Programme for young civil society leaders from around the world, and through institutionalizing of an Intercultural Innovation Award.

In April 2015 the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, with the support of the King Abdullah Centre for Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue and the Kingdom of Morocco, brought together religious leaders from around the world to discuss their role in preventing incitement to atrocity crimes.

Other activities

In December 2014, UNICRI jointly organised in Rome, Italy, together with the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), the first "Expert Workshop on Reintegrating Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Challenges and Lessons Learned". A follow-up regional workshop was held in Manila, the Philippines. UNICRI has also been working in the area of de-radicalisation of prisoners and is developing re-entry programming for such prisoners, as well as for returning FTFs.

UNICRI also recently launched a four-year programme to counter radicalisation and violent extremism in the Sahel Maghreb region.

In January 2016, UNICRI initiated work toward developing and implementing a pilot diversion program for juveniles who are at risk or first time involved in FTF activities. In the first step, UNICRI finalised the preliminary desk review on the legal background/conditions in five countries (i.e., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia).

In May 2015, UNCCT supported UNESCO, the UNCT Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Pakistan's Youth Programme to convene a Needs Assessment Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, on Youth Engagement, Skills Development and Employment Facilitation. The project aims to address needs of educational institutions to include technical skills, vocational training to promote of spirit of dialogue, understanding and skills development.

In June 2015, UNESCO convened in Paris an international conference on "Youth and the Internet: fighting radicalisation and extremism". UNESCO is also developing a Teachers' Guide on Violent Extremism, which is expected to be finalized in early 2016.

CTED has prepared six analytical reports on the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon; raised awareness of the need to ensure full implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) through a wide range of events and activities; and enhanced its collaboration with UN Women and integrated gender as a cross-cutting issue into its activities. To strengthen its capacity to continuously monitor emerging developments, CTED has, pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2129 (2013), established a Global Research Network.

Pillar II: Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

UN entities have stepped up engagement with Member States on a number of Pillar II topics, especially enhancing border control, countering the financing of terrorism and collaborating with regional organisations to develop regional counter-terrorism strategies.

Many UN entities under the umbrella of the CTITF framework, such as UNCCT, CTED, the 1540 Group of Experts, ODA, INTERPOL, OPCW, UNODC and others work to deliver capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-building undertakings. As part of the growing focus on stemming the flow of FTFs, the United Nations has launched or expanded major initiatives on building capacity of border officials and financial regulators. The recent resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 2253 (2016), provide an impetus to the efforts related to countering the financing of terrorism, and the UNCCT has commenced activities related to addressing the growing threat from kidnapping for ransom in this regard. Keeping ahead of tactics employed by terrorists, the UN system has also carried out activities related to enhancing coordinated border management and addressing weaknesses in border control, especially with regards to securing unmanned spaces between distant border posts. The UN is also keen to explore work in sharing national practices on protecting cyberspace from terrorist attacks.

Activities on law enforcement and border control

The UNCCT Border Security Initiative, which is being implemented jointly with GCTF, and the Governments of Morocco and the United States, will enhance knowledge on good practices in border security and management and increase understanding of capacity needs in key regions and offer ways to address them. The project will also enhance collaboration with border communities and relevant authorities, with particular focus on the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

As a follow-up to the CTITF Experts Meeting on Coordinated Border Management, which took place at INTERPOL HQ in May 2015, the CTITF Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement held a subsequent workshop on coordinated border management in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015.

Activities on preventing and responding to WMD attacks

To improve the ability of the UN system to respond to possible chemical or biological attacks the UNCCT implemented a project entitled 'Ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in case of chemical or biological attacks' jointly with OPCW and IAEA.

The IAEA established two Working Groups open to Member States to improve coordination of efforts in two areas -the Border Monitor Working Group (BMWG), and the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security (WGRSS). It also trained over 6000 individuals in nuclear security in over 200 courses and workshops. It assisted States in establishing Nuclear Security Support Centres, and continued to organise and facilitate meetings for the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network).

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA) contributed to the efforts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to enhance its engagement with Member States and their implementation efforts. Over 60 events in this regard have been held during the last two years. These activities have led to 21 Member States submitting voluntary national implementation action plans as encouraged by Resolution 1977 (2011).

Activities on combating the financing of terrorism

The UNCCT also launched a project on 'International Good Practices on Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR)' which seeks to contribute to curbing the ability of terrorist organisations to raise funds through KFR. The Centre is also supporting a UNODC implemented project on 'Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism' which seeks strengthen capacity of criminal justice officials in Argentina and Colombia to counter the financing of terrorism.

Activities on protecting vulnerable targets, critical infrastructure and the Internet

INTERPOL is developing a proactive SOCMINT (Social Media Intelligence) program, with both analytical and operational components, to support member countries to address the challenges and opportunities created by increasing use of internet and other information tools by terrorist groups such as ISIL.

Under the CTITF Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets, the CTITF Office undertook a project to deliver capacity-building trainings to UN field security officers.

Pillar III: Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

Pillar III recognizes that States need to have the capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and that international assistance in that regard must be provided in a coordinated and coherent manner. It specifically envisages a strong role for the UN in the provision and coordination of such coherent assistance in all four pillars of the Global Strategy. The CTITF's Integrated Assistance in Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative, described in the main report, is designed specifically to provide holistic assistance to a requesting State by strengthening coordination and coherence among all UN entities working in that country.

Enhancing the implementation of legal and international instruments, providing legal assistance and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers

Most Member States visited by CTED continue to experience difficulties in their efforts to implement a robust criminal justice system framework for dealing with complex terrorism cases. CTED and other relevant UN entities continue to provide necessary assistance to Member States in this area.

DPKO and DPA-led field missions have also contributed in this regard. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) supported the elaboration of a national strategy to counter both organised crime and terrorism, and supported the Government in the establishment of a specialised judicial unit on terrorism and transnational organised crime (*Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé*). In Afghanistan, UNAMA worked closely with the Taqnin legislative Department at the MoJ and the parliament to draft new laws and/or amend existing laws in relation to terrorism. In Libya, UNSMIL provided technical assistance to the national MOJ while drafting the Libyan counter terrorism law in 2014. In Syria, UNSMIS reviewed the amendments of the Syrian counter terrorism law (2012) and highlighted the deficiency and contravention of its provisions with the international standards of human rights and due process.

UNODC has continued to promote the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism and to support Member States with their implementation. Since the establishment of the Global Programme on *Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism*, UNODC's support resulted in 668 additional ratifications of the international legal instruments by assisted Member States, 139 pieces of legislation revised or drafted with UNODC assistance and more than 24,000 criminal justice officials provided with the enhanced knowledge and expertise in terrorism prevention issues. In 2015, legislative services were provided to 25 Member States, and more than 100 national and regional capacity building workshops were carried out. In 2015 UNODC in partnership with the EU and other donors launched a technical assistance initiative on *Strengthening the Legal Regime against Foreign Terrorist Fighters in MENA and Balkan countries*. Similar assistance was commenced for Central Asia, South East Asia and the Sahel. In addition, UNODC, in coordination with UNICEF, also initiated assistance to

Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria on the criminal justice aspects of treatment of children allegedly involved with terrorist groups.

UNODC has been also implementing a project on strengthening national capacity for human rights compliance in criminal justice responses to terrorism. A training module on *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism* has been developed and considerably utilized in training and development of country-specific training materials, for example in Kenya and Nigeria. Ongoing technical assistance in the MENA region was complemented with a four-year initiative for Maghreb countries on *Effective Counter-Terrorism Investigations* and *Prosecutions while Respecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law*. A similar project has been successfully implemented for eight South Asian countries. UNODC has also launched a project to assist Member States upon request to improve the response of prison administrations to violent extremism in prisons, and it has been working on a comprehensive handbook on this topic to be used as a basis for such assistance.

By the end of 2015 UNODC/TPB has developed and integrated in its technical assistance programmes 38 tools and publications to support the implementation of the international legal instruments related to terrorism. The latest publications developed include *Good Practices for Supporting Victims of Terrorism within a Criminal Justice Framework*.

Other activities

The UNCCT has established a rapidly deployable List of Counter-Terrorism Advisors to support Member States on four key thematic areas: developing counter-terrorism strategies, countering radicalisation, vulnerable targets and victims support.

Through its project on 'Facilitating the Development of a Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa' the UNCCT worked with SADC Member States to develop a preventive and comprehensive regional counter-terrorism strategy for Southern Africa, which was adopted in August 2015. Likewise, the Centre, working closely with CTED and UNOCA, supported the development of an Integrated Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms Strategy in Central Africa, which was adopted in [November] 2015. The Centre continued its work to fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promoting collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and initiatives, including by organising a conference of such CT Centres in Brussels and developing the Network against Terrorism web portal.

Pillar IV: Measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law while combating terrorism

Pillar IV of the Global Strategy calls on Member States to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in all their counter-terrorism efforts. Pillar IV also seeks to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

Basic human rights reference guides

Under the CTITF Working Group led by OHCHR, progress has been made in the development of a series of reference guides for providing practical guidance for national action on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures. UNCCT has supported the updating of the reference guides on the stopping and searching of

persons and on security infrastructure. Other relevant reference guides are in process of publication.

Support for victims of terrorism

CTITF/UNCCT organised the Conference on The Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism was held in New York on 11 February 2016, which strengthened understanding of the human rights of victims of terrorism at the international, regional and national level.

The UNCCT project on "Amplifying voices, building campaigns: Training and capacity building on the media in establishing a communications strategy for victims of terrorism" will hold the first two workshops in the Middle East and North Africa/Sahel regions in the second and third quarter of 2016.

The UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, launched during the fourth review of the Strategy, has had over 121,000 guest users by January 2016.

UNODC has been working with Member States to strengthen the implementation of national legislation and policies that support and protect victims of acts of terrorism. To maximize the impact of its technical assistance in this area, it has developed specialized tools, such as *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism and Good Practices for Supporting Victims of Terrorism within a Criminal Justice Framework*, that are fully integrated in UNODC's provision of assistance.

Further activities to implement all the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy are reflected in the summary matrix below:

Supplementary information: Matrix of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

This summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects being carried out by UN entities under the CTITF framework is based on a more comprehensive CTITF matrix which was developed to promote transparency among UN agencies, ensure more rational allocation of resources to counter terrorism projects and avoid overlaps and duplication. The summary matrix provides a snapshot of the range and breadth of counter-terrorism-related assistance of the United Nations and is hoped to facilitate an efficient and balanced provision of capacity-building assistance across the four pillars of the Strategy. The global reach of these projects, covering diverse subregions such as West Africa, South Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, demonstrates the resourcefulness of UN entities and the opportunities available for pooling resources and synergies. As such, it serves as a valuable source of information for programming, monitoring and evaluating projects.

This CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities includes essential information on all United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities being carried out or planned by CTITF Entities. The Matrix is a practical information tool and a live data-base updated regularly by the CTITF Office in consultation with CTITF entities. As of December 2015, CTITF Entities have a total of 295 projects across the 4 pillars of the Strategy: 110 projects under Pillar I; 57 projects under Pillar II; 108 projects under Pillar III and 20 projects under Pillar IV.

The CTITF matrix shows that the United Nations counter-terrorism projects and activities have significantly expanded its geographical scope since 2014. Most projects currently are under Pillars I and III, which indicates that CTITF entities acknowledge importance to address the conditions conducive to spread of terrorism with a particular emphasis on youth, and to undertake necessary measures to build states' capacity to combat and prevent terrorism. Projects under Pillar II have more than doubled in number since the emergence of a new phenomenon of FTFs, and encompass important topics related to border controls, countering the financing of terrorism, spread of WMD, and information sharing capacities of member states. Pillar III projects have enlarged the scope of capacity-building activities, including strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities and enhancing collaboration among states and relevant institutions. The Matrix indicates a significant improvement in the collaborative work of member states and relevant agencies in terms of protection of human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism (Pillar IV).

Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

102 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; UNESCO; DPKO

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Strengthening the Role of the United Nations System in Addressing Conditions Conductive to the Spread of Terrorism in Affected Countries (Apr 2014-Dec. 2015) **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Increasing coherence of Member States and UN entities in development and counter-terrorism measures.	Global
2	Assisting in the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia (JPoA) - (Apr. 2013-Apr. 2016). **CTITF Office, UNRCCA**	Ongoing	Five capacity-building activities on Pillar I and II of the Global Strategy, three of the workshops have been completed. The JPOA is the first regional counter-terrorism strategy modelled along the Global Strategy.	Central Asia
3	Youth Engagement, Skills Development, Job Facilitation in South Asia (Apr. 2014-Apr. 2016). **CTITF Office/UNCCT, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP**	Ongoing	Engaging youth through educational support; development of a web portal, capacity-building of technical and vocational training institutes.	South Asia (pilot phase in Pakistan)
4	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in the framework of I-ACT (September 2014-December 2015). **UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Ongoing	Translation of ECOWAS Manual; trainings of trainers' workshops; raising awareness activities; involvement of local actors and collectivity.	Burkina Faso
5	Enhancing Understanding of 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters' Phenomenon in Syria (Jul. 2014 -Dec. 2016) **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Activities related to the prevention of nationals from travelling to Syria.	Syria
6	Compendium of Member States' approaches in the creation, production or revision of criminal laws in order to ensure that they are sufficient to deal with FTFs. **CTITF, CTED, UNODC**	In development	Assistance in drafting national legislation to implement SC Resolution 2178 (2014); project development in a close coordination with the CTITF WG on ROL and HR project.	Sahel and Maghreb; Central Asia; and South-East Asia may particularly benefit from this project

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
7	National workshop to promote dialogue and understanding and implementing Security council resolution 1624 (2005) (2014-2015) **CTED/ICCT**	Ongoing	National workshops with ICCT and the Human Security Collective in Nairobi (May 2014), Mombasa (January 2015), and Tunis (November 2015); civil society-government dialogue on UNSCR 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014).	Kenya and Tunisia
8	Cross-regional project aimed at creating a platform for senior judicial officials of the highest courts to discuss adjudication of Terrorism cases **CTED and GCCS**	Ongoing	Creating a platform for discussions on legal matters among senior judicial officials of highest courts, legal experts, and representatives of judicial networks.	Euromed plus Tunisia
9	Youth Solidarity Fund, (Since 2008) **UNAOC**	Ongoing	Promoting intercultural and interfaith dialogue to reduce social exclusion and marginalization by providing funding and technical support to selected youth-led organizations.	Global, with current stronger emphasis on Africa, MENA, and Asia
10	Fellowship Programme (Since 2010), **UNAOC**	Ongoing	Expanding intercultural understanding through immersion missions for groups of young civil society leaders from Europe, North America, the Middle-East and North Africa, introducing them to the cultural diversity of each other's region, and presenting opportunities for collaboration.	Europe, North America, Middle-East, North Africa
11	Tracking Hatred: An International Dialogue on Hate Speech in the Media #SpreadNoHate (Since 2015) **UNAOC**	Ongoing	Convening a series of symposia in international locations for constructive dialogue on Hate Speech in the media and the sharing of best practices, implementing a strategic media campaign to disseminate and share key messages (#SpreadNoHate), and publishing a report with recommendations.	Global
12	PLURAL+, Youth Video Festival on Migration & Social Inclusion. (since 2009) **UNAOC, IOM**	Ongoing	Engaging and empowering youth by supporting the outreach and global distribution of youth-produced videos focusing on migration and social inclusion.	Global
13	Media & Information Literacy (since 2008) **UNAOC, UNESCO**	Ongoing	Development of critical thinking skills applied to advancing global citizenship and the prevention of violent extremism by supporting academic research and school implementation of Media and Information Literacy as an educational platform.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
14	PEACEapp (June 2014-June 2015) **UNAOC, UNDP**	Ongoing	Engaging the ICT for peace sector by providing recognition and mentorship for the development of gamified apps and video games as venues for the promotion of intercultural dialogue and the prevention of identity-based violence.	Global
15	Summer School (since 2010) **UNAOC**	Ongoing	One-week peace education activity for young civil society leaders (target age: 18-35) to: promote dialogue and understanding among diverse youth; build their capacity to collaboratively address pressing global challenges within the context of cultural and religious diversity.	Global
16	Intercultural Innovation Award (Since 2011) **UNAOC**	Ongoing	Supporting, through mentoring and a monetary prize, innovative grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and work to alleviate identity-based tensions and conflict.	Global
17	Promoting peace and mutual understanding through Global Citizenship Education **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Integrating global citizenship education into national education systems; creating open dialogue; providing guidance to Member States; revision/adaptation of curricula and learning materials.	Global
18	Promoting respect for all and counteracting discrimination and violence *in* and *through* education using the *Teaching Respect for All* approach **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Educational support; translation of the Implementation Guide in three languages. The resource was field tested in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa.	Global and in Pilot countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa
19	Media and information literacy as a catalyst for intercultural dialogue and peace **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Designing training modules and policy guidelines; training young people.	Global
20	Implementation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (Jan. 2013-Dec. 2022). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Developing novel approaches; promoting peaceful coexistence; adoption of an Action Plan for the Decade; capacity building of local communities; targeted initiatives.	Global
21	Empowering youth as agents of social change **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Engaging youth in decision-making, sustainable development and peacebuilding processes through youth forums, international conferences, and other platforms on dialogue.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
22	Promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue for mutual understanding and peace **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Supporting capacity building; cooperating with partners; promoting intercultural dialogue; developing guidelines and training tools.	Global
23	Protecting cultural heritage **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Safeguarding heritage sites, countering illicit trafficking of cultural properties, raising awareness and building the capacities of relevant authorities.	Global
24	Community outreach activities to build the trust in the Police and other law enforcement Agencies **DPKO, UNOCI, CAR, MINUSTAH**	Ongoing	Working closely with population, implementation of community-oriented policing with special attention to women.	Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti
25	Establishment of Environmental Crime Task Force **DPKO, MONUSCO**	Ongoing	Building up a regional network; coordinating activities against illegal exploitation of natural resources by armed and terrorist groups.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
26	Community violence reduction projects. **DPKO-DDR, MINUSCA**	In development	Implementation of community violence reduction projects; supporting religious, traditional leaders, local authorities, youth, women associations; improving capacity of local communities in countering violent extremism.	The Central African Republic
27	Community violence reduction projects. **DPKO-DDR, MINUSMA**	In development	Implementation of community violence reduction projects; supporting religious, traditional leaders, local authorities, youth, women associations; improving capacity of local communities in countering violent extremism.	Mali
28	Disengagement and Rehabilitation of Violent Extremist Offenders (Jan 2012-Dec 2017). **UNICRI**	On-going	Assisting Member States in designing, developing and implementing disengagement and rehabilitation programmes; addressing a range of issues relating to radicalisation in prisons.	Global
29	Assessing pre-conditions and developing a diversion pilot program for potential foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk (Jan 2016-Jun 2017). **UNICRI**	To start in Jan 2016	Supporting development of a pilot diversion program, aimed to address the challenges presented by youths.	2 MS to be identified
30	Pilot Project on Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb (Jul 2015-Jun 2019). **UNICRI**	On-going	Focus: implementation through civil society and non-state actors; promotion of cross-border cooperation.	Sahel and Maghreb

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31	Engaging Security and Development Sectors to Counter Terrorism. (Nov 2013-Apr 2014) **UNCCT**	Completed	Security-development conference.	Global
32	Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders. (Sep 2013-Jan. 2014) **UNCCT**	Completed	3-day international meeting on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders.	Global
33	Peace-education, local conflict resolution and countering the appeal of terrorism in Nigeria in the framework of I-ACT (Oct. 2012-Apr. 2014). **UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Completed	Town hall meetings; mapping/documentation; sensitization workshops; awareness raising, training and design of campaigns in relevant regions.	Nigeria
34	Project on Engaging Somali Diaspora on Countering Radicalisation – (Jul. 2013-Dec. 2015). **CTITF Office/UNCCT, AOC**	Completed	Training program; shared website for all trainees; engagement of diaspora journalist trainees with journalists in the region.	Somalia
35	I-ACT Project on "Countering the Appeal of Terrorism in Nigeria and Building Community Resilience" (May 2014-July 2015). **CTITF Office, ICCT**	Completed	Engagement between government and civil society on aspects of countering violent extremism.	Nigeria
36	League of Arab States (LAS) workshop on developing national and regional strategies to confront acts of incitement, extremism and violence leading to terrorism, and enhancing cultural dialogue. Cairo, Egypt, November 2013. **CTED, LAS**	Completed	Workshop; forum for the LAS; exploring recommendations from previous workshops on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005); discussing good national practices and challenges; identifying common challenges and potential solutions.	LAS Member States
37	Countering violent extremism and enhancing cultural dialogue (2013 onwards). **CTED, OIC**	Completed	Sharing experiences, good practices; identifying elements of national counter-terrorism and counter-incitement strategies.	Middle East and Central Asia
38	Implementing Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (2011-2015). **CTED/ICCT**	Completed	Three regional workshops in Nairobi (2011), Morocco (2012) and Algeria (2013).	Global

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39	Promote philosophical dialogue and research among philosophers from the Arab-Muslim world and from other parts of the world (2012-2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Advancing philosophical education, setting up a network, organising two dialogues, compiling relevant material; elaborating pedagogical tools.	Global
40	Peace and Dialogue E-Portal (2012-2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Setting-up an interactive E-Portal.	Global
41	High Panel for Peace and Intercultural Dialogue (Oct. 2012- 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Focus on "Building Peace: UNESCO's Role in the Next decade - with special emphasis on engaging youth in building sustainable peace and societies".	Global
42	Conference "Youth Volunteerism and Dialogue" (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	3-day international conference; Youth-Volunteering and creative potential leading to social inclusivity, tolerance and new forms of youth leadership.	Global
43	Toolkit on revision/adaptation of learning materials to remove cultural, religious and gender biased stereotypes (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Development of a toolkit on revision/adaptation of curricula, school textbooks and learning materials.	Global
44	Intercultural Skills for Youth Journalists (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Promoting intercultural dialogue; adaptation of curricula, two regional seminars, creation of a network, online course, model policy guidelines.	Global
45	From Youth to Youth: celebrating the value of diversity (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014. Phase II in development). **UNESCO**	Completed	Exhibitions, video spot, advocacy booklet, e-notebooks, specific curricula, "net art" initiatives.	Global
46	Strengthening the empowerment of young women and men and their civic engagement to promote intercultural dialogue and social inclusion (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Empowerment through regional approaches in Africa, the Arab region and Latin America and the Caribbean.	Global, with focussed activities in Africa, Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean
47	Building competences to develop policies and programmes for intercultural dialogue respectful of human rights (Feb. 2012-Mar. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Consolidation of experience and knowledge; assessing needs, designing training of trainers; using social media; training of facilitators; national workshops; assessment of project results; disseminating materials and outcomes.	Global, with pilot initiatives in the Arab Region

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48	Pan-African Forum "Africa: Sources and resources for a culture of peace", Luanda (Angola): 26-28 March 2013 (Feb.-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Drafting of an Action Plan to prevent violence and promote conflict resolution in Africa; the launching of a continental initiative to promote a culture of peace.	Africa
49	Building certified resources for regional intercultural dialogue and piloting of service learning university Program in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping of training materials; assessment of training resources; training of trainers; establishment of Undergraduate and Master Programmes.	Arab States, 10 countries, including Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Palestine
50	Development and dissemination of material on intercultural dialogue in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping of pedagogical materials; establishing Master Programmes in Lebanon; regional training for youth; developing a specialised website.	
51	Learning to live together Media Campaign (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping of media learning materials and main actors; launching a media campaign in the Arab States.	
52	Reporting to Others – youth, journalism and dialogue (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Youth led community projects in Lebanon; media training initiatives in universities; training courses for stakeholders; developing relevant training modules.	
53	Support for documentation, standards and procedures of the Silk Roads World Heritage serial and transnational nomination in Central Asia (Nov. 2010-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Sustainable regional cooperation, dialogue, development (cultural tourism), cultural diversity and awareness of cultural assets.	Asia/Pacific Region
54	Supporting the Development and Implementation of ICT in Education through Asia Pacific Ministerial Forum (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	The Asia-Pacific Ministerial Forum on ICT in Education has been a platform for policy-level dialogue and sharing models.	Asia Pacific Region
55	Improving the quality of education statistics to support policy monitoring (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Technical statistical capacity building and EFA Assessment.	Asia Pacific Region
56	Capacity Development for Integrated Education Policy with ICT in Education (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Capacity development to effectively and coherently integrate ICT components into education policy.	Asia Pacific Region

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57	Support to national education policy and sector-wide planning (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Policy research on educational issues and emerging challenges, drafting policy briefs, planning, management and finance.	Asia/Pacific Region
58	Integrating 21st century skills in education policies in the Asia-Pacific region (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Regional policy research on how countries in the region are articulating their visions to integrate skills into education.	Asia/Pacific Region
59	Scaling-up effective national literacy and lifelong learning policies and programming (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Advocating for the mainstreaming of youth and adult literacy, scaling up national literacy and non-formal education programming.	Asia Pacific Region
60	Supporting the Increased Relevance of TVET Systems Towards Enhanced Youth Employability (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Supporting policy efforts of Member States towards improvement of the quality of TVET; expanding supply capacity.	Asia/Pacific Region
61	Support to ensuring quality basic education at primary and secondary levels (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Publication on student learning assessment; synthesis report on findings; three country case studies; policy options papers; knowledge sharing, advocacy and policy dialogue .	Asia/Pacific Region
62	Support to the Statutory processes of the World Heritage Convention (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Drafting of new guidance for different processes as well as corresponding training workshops in all regions.	Asia/Pacific Region
63	International Symposium: Involving Communities for Better Conservation and Management of World Heritage Sites in Asia (Aug. 2012-Aug. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Focus on "factors" and "systems" that substantially enable community involvements in World Heritage conservation and management, with an Asian context perspective.	Asia Pacific Region
64	Global Initiative for Building a Culture of Peace through Education and Youth Empowerment (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping integration of peace concepts into education systems, strengthening their content; empowering youth in this regard.	Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean
65	Women empowerment and gender mainstreaming for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Asia and the Pacific (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Research, academic discussions, policy recommendations, community advocacy.	Asia (China and Mongolia) and the Pacific (Fiji, Samoa and Papua New Guinea)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
66	"Synthesis/Policy brief" on transborder resources in Africa, case study of Lac Chad (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Effective governance to overcome conflicting approaches in the use and allocation of natural resources.	Central Africa
67	Strengthening of ECOWAS' policy on promoting education on human rights, citizenship and peace culture in educational systems (Dec. 2011-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Editing learning tools; strengthening technical capacities of trainers at relevant schools; drafting and disseminating relevant guides, translated into three languages.	ECOWAS
68	Promotion of a culture of peace, non-violence, and intercultural dialogue in vulnerable areas in the Andean region (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Strengthening capacities of teachers, educational communities and schools; developing communication skills of local media and partnerships between media and educational communities.	Latin America (Andean region)
69	Cameras of Diversity for a Culture of Peace (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Production, access and enjoyment of local audio-visual materials; strengthening institutional capacities.	Latin America and the Caribbean
70	Educating Young Girls for Peace in Mano River Union Countries--Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone (Sep. 2012-Sep. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mobilising young women to identify and effectively take up their role in building sustainable peace.	Mano River Countries
71	Heritage and Dialogue for peace and Non-Violence (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013) Heritage and Dialogue in South Eastern Europe (phase II in development). **UNESCO**	Completed	Enhancing cultural exchanges and developing creative approaches; supporting key cultural institutions.	South-East Europe
72	Interactive Community Media for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence in South Sudan and Northern Uganda (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Empowering communities; connecting leaders and citizens; enhancing debates; strengthening journalists' capacities.	South Sudan and Northern Uganda
73	Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence in Africa through education for peace and conflict prevention (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Strengthening content of education and capacity of education systems; identifying resources and good practices; producing a Resource Package on the topic and providing training in 3 pilot countries; advocating to mobilise support in 3 pilot countries.	Sub-Saharan Africa

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74	Capacity development for sector-wide policy formulation and training. **UNESCO**	Completed	Providing advocacy, technical and capacity development support in policy analysis and planning, EMIS development; sector management.	Afghanistan
75	Supporting Higher Education in Afghanistan (Apr. 2012-Sep. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Identification and appointment of qualified expertise and technical assistance, to support higher education in Afghanistan.	Afghanistan
76	Programme for enhancement of literacy in Afghanistan Phases I and II (Mar. 2010-Jan. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Follow-up activities of ALAS (Afghanistan Literacy Assessment Survey); capacity building activities for personnel of MoE and ELA; implementation of 9 months literacy programmes for 300,000 youth and adults; advocacy.	Afghanistan
77	Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police (LEAP) (Sep. 2011-Jan. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Literacy training to Afghan National Police (ANP) officers (and law enforcement officers); close collaboration/coordination with literacy interventions by NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) and GIZ.	Afghanistan
78	Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Afghanistan (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Disseminating policies, strategies, action plans and best practices; advocating for their review.	Afghanistan
79	Capacity development for TVET to address labour market needs in Afghanistan (Apr. 2010-Jun. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Strengthening partnerships and coordination; capacity development to prepare TVET policies and plans; implementation.	Afghanistan
80	Support to Quality Higher Education Systems in West Asia subregion (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Technical advice to management of higher education institutions and structural analysis of higher education delivery mechanisms.	Afghanistan
81	Confintea Scholarships (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Scholarships to access to resources at the UIL Documentation Centre and Library.	Afghanistan
82	Emergency Consolidation and Restoration of Monuments in Herat and Jam (Phase I) (Jan. 2003-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Consolidating and stabilizing Minarets; increasing national capacities to conserve cultural heritage; developing national strategy; raising awareness.	Afghanistan
83	Historical Monument Survey and Emergency Stabilization in Bamiyan Province (May 2011-Apr. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Documenting monuments of international importance; assessing the need for further conservation measures; raising awareness; intercultural dialogue.	Afghanistan

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84	Safeguarding of the Cultural Landscape Archeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Mar. 2012-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Institutional and community capacity building; training local conservation specialists; fostering intercultural dialogue and local sustainable development.	Afghanistan
85	Heritage Impact Assessment/ Archeological Survey and coordination with the culture authorities (May 2013-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Developing an archaeological survey of the Bamiyan World Heritage site and preparing a Heritage Impact Assessment for Foladi Valley Road area.	Afghanistan
86	Heritage Conservation, Development and Coordination Project for Afghanistan (Dec. 2012-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Safeguard heritage and development in Afghanistan by addressing the situation of monumental heritage in danger.	Afghanistan
87	Self-benefitting programme with Angola (Joint Statement with Angola signed on Apr. 2012). **UNESCO**	Completed	Developing joint projects to promote the culture of peace.	Angola
88	Engaging Youth in post-conflict reconstruction in Côte d'Ivoire (Jan. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	"Capacity-building package" addressed to policy and decision-makers, youth organisations and youth-related stakeholders.	Côte d'Ivoire
89	Strategy for strengthening technical, scientific and professional education in Guatemala (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Formation of an interagency discussion group; follow-up events on educational policies.	Guatemala
90	Retejoven Project (Jun. 2008-May 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Promoting critical thinking and reality analysis among the youngsters of Guatemala City.	Guatemala
91	Adapting traditional cultural goods to modern markets and reinforcing local cultural and creative producers skills (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Training program for indigenous women in rural areas.	Guatemala
92	Consolidating Peace in Guatemala through Citizens Formation and Community Security (Jan. 2013-Sep. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Improving Citizens and Community security (participatory, democratic and efficient governance, pacific resolution of conflicts); improving Human Rights for the youth (access to quality education, participation, contribution to cultural, social and democratic development).	Guatemala

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93	Enhancing livelihoods and increasing community resilience to climate change (Oct. 2012-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Physical platform to build the capacities of local communities and to share scientific and traditional knowledge.	Indonesia
94	Promoting existing and potential Biosphere Reserves as innovative learning platforms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development (May 2012-Jun. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Improvement of management capacities of the different stakeholders in the three national parks in TRHS; sustainable development of the tourism sector.	Indonesia
95	Creating Learning Communities for Children (May 2007-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Improving quality of primary schools; capacity building for educational stakeholders.	Indonesia
96	Fighting terrorism by teaching tolerance and intercultural dialogue (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	"Sensibilisation" training for pupils, students; publication with outcomes of training; three round tables to raise awareness.	Mauritius
97	Strengthening the Education System. **UNESCO**	Completed	Capacity building, assessment of learning achievement, HIV/AIDS prevention.	Pakistan
98	Education JPC2: Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education. **UNESCO**	Completed	Capacity development of stakeholders, advocacy and policy dialogue; support and resource mobilization for literacy programmes; technical assistance for implementation of literacy curriculum and material.	Pakistan
99	Gender Equality Interventions under Cross Cutting Themes (Nov. 2009 to Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Literacy and continuing education programmes for rural females; advocating for gender parity through teacher training workshops.	Pakistan
100	Extrabudgetary Project: UNESCO Mobile learning to create an enabling environment for achievement of Education For All Goals in Pakistan. **UNESCO**	Completed	Testing and demonstrating the impact of Innovative approach with mobile phones; analysing the viability of using Mobile technology for professional learning and for motivating learning.	Pakistan
101	JPC4: Secondary Education and Vocational Education (TVE), with focus on Life Skills. **UNESCO**	Completed	Promoting the use of ICT in education; a National Roundtable on TVET; provision of equipment and furniture to ICT centres; training of master trainers in carpentry and masonry.	Pakistan

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102	Education JPC1: Pre- and Elementary Education. **UNESCO**	Completed	Enhancing policy commitment and raising budget for UPE; improving elementary school enrolment, retention and completion, especially for girls and vulnerable groups; improving learning outcomes.	Pakistan
103	Mainstreaming Education of Afghan refugees' children in Pakistan (Sep. 2011-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Engaging key stakeholders in analysing educational context and policy dialogue; seminars organised at national, provincial and district levels.	Pakistan
104	Capacity development for disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through peace and human rights education (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Developing capacity development for disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through education.	Pakistan
105	Strengthening the Institutional Capacities for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of District Bahawalpur, Pakistan (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Workshops to train government personnel on the preparation of USL and RL; implementation of relevant Convention.	Pakistan
106	Agriculture, rural development & poverty reduction JPC1: Pro-poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development. **UNESCO**	Completed	Stakeholder consultations; baseline surveys; women engagement in local industries; trainings of trainers and of artisans; training to improve production and marketing.	Pakistan
107	Support to the development of a national quality system in Senegal. **UNESCO**	Completed	Establishment of related mechanisms and tools.	Senegal
108	Promoting initiatives and cultural industries in Senegal (Aug. 2008-May 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Developing a joint UN response to the needs expressed by a selected country.	Senegal
109	Alphabetisation of girls and women in Senegal through TICs (Apr. 2011-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Empowering young girls and women in the framework of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE).	Senegal
110	Youth Peacemaker Network in South Sudan (Jan. 2012-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Contributing to the targets outlined in UNMISS Peace building Plan (SSPP) under the areas of 'Reconciliation and Nation Building' and 'Community Security'.	South Sudan

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

57 projects — Contributing Entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; IMF; ODA; WCO; Interpol; ICAO; 1540 Committee; DPKO/DFS

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	CTITF Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism: Project on Capacity-Building and Training on Designations of Terrorist Individuals and Entities and Freezing of Assets (Sep. 2013-Mar. 2016). **CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Launch event in May 2014; assessment of existing relevant capacity-building and technical assistance projects; identifying thematic and institutional gaps and weaknesses; production of a roster of experts/trainers; trainings; capacity building workshops.	Global
2	CTITF Experts Meeting on Cyber Security (Sept 2014-Summer 2016). **CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Experts meeting to exchange information on existing practices; identifying vulnerabilities; sharing good practices and information on the development of CSIRTs at the national or regional levels, discussing the cyber security crisis management programming of regional organisations.	Global
3	Ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in case of chemical and/or biological attacks (June 2014-March 2016). **CTITF Working Group on WMD, UNCCT and OPCW**	Ongoing	Operationalising recommendations of previous two reports of the CTITF WMD Working Group; discussions on scenarios of responses; integration of specific recommendations in the interim report.	Global
4	CTITF Project on conducting advance passenger information workshops (November 2015-November 2016) **UNCCT, CTED, IATA, ICAO, IOM, WCO, INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Raising awareness; determining technical assistance needs; assisting four Member States in implementation of an advance passenger information system (planning meeting in NY; a series of five 3 day regional workshops; four "deep-dives" - assessment of challenges and technical assistance needs in four pilot countries).	Global
5	UNCCT Borders Security Initiative (July 2014-December 2015) **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Enhancing knowledge on good practices related to management and security; increasing understanding of key capacity-building requirements; developing internal and cross-border coordination networks.	Sahel and Maghreb

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6	Aviation Security Training in Nigeria in the framework of I-ACT. (Jul. 2014- 30 Jun. 2016). **UNCCT**	In development	Purchasing modern security screening equipment; training; leveraging expertise.	Nigeria
7	Practitioners Seminar series for prosecutors on "Bringing Terrorists to Justice" (pursuant to requirement of SCR 1373 (2001) **CTED**	Ongoing	Six seminars in New York, Ankara, Algiers, Dar es Salaam, Tunis and Malta. CTED is discussing with US possible next steps.	Global
8	Effective border control (2013 onwards). **CTED**	Ongoing	A series of workshops on strengthening border control cooperation in East Africa in 2016-2017	Sahel and East Africa
9	Strengthening the national coordination and information-sharing capacities of States in CT and transnational organised crime. **CTED, CTITF.**	In development	Establishing a Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit (CTCU) in selected States; creating regional network as an early-warning mechanism for the Sahel; workshop (8-10 December 2015).	Sahel
10	Combating AML/CFT in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Mar. 2013-Mar. 2015). **IMF**	Ongoing	Combination of direct TA and targeted seminars and workshops.	Afghanistan
11	Support to UNSCR 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD (until Apr. 2021). **ODA**	Ongoing	Regionally coordinated approaches and technical assistance; enhancing international and regional cooperation; engaging civil society and industry.	Global
12	The Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological or Toxin Weapons (Continuing). **ODA**	Ongoing	Conducting investigations in response to reports; updating the roster of experts and laboratories; training; developing cooperative relations with relevant international organisations.	Global
13	Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by building the capacities of States in Africa to prevent the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists/terrorist groups. **ODA**	In development	Conducting a study on the capacity building needs (ODA, the Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), CTED); developing capacity building programmes for 3-4 States in Central Africa and in the Sahel.	Regional
14a)	WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2016). **WCO**	Ongoing	Production of training curriculum on strategic goods; 6 regional awareness-raising seminars; organisation of operational law enforcement activity.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
14b)	WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Programme (Jul. 2016-Jun. 2019). **WCO**	To be launched in July 2016	Training delivery, awareness-raising, private sector outreach and operational coordination.	Global
14c)	**WCO** Small Arms and Light-Weapons Project	Ongoing	Legal analysis, technical assistance, training, awareness-raising, and operational coordination.	Global
15	Programme Global Shield (Apr. 2012-ongoing). **WCO, INTERPOL, UNODC**	Ongoing	Joint technical assistance initiative; awareness-raising and private sector outreach; delivery of detection equipment and other technical assistance; organisation of operational law enforcement activity; training to managerial level officers.	Global
16	Foreign Terrorist Fighters Project **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	The third Project Pacific Operational Working Group Meeting (Apr. 2015); the Counter Terrorism Group Meeting on Foreign Terrorist Fighters for MENA (May 2015, France); FTF conference (June 2015, Barcelona).	Global
17	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in Central America (2014-2015). **ICAO, SICA-SEFRO**	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of 5 Central American states; identification management; enhancing border controls; 5 assessment missions.	Central America
18	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in the Sahel Region (2014-2015). **ICAO. CTED**	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of 11 Sahel States; identification management; enhancing border controls; regional workshops, 5 assessment missions; development and implementation of two training packages.	Sahel Region/Africa
19	Combating Terrorism through Enhanced Passport Security Issuance, Identification Management and Border Controls (2015-2017). **ICAO, CTITF, CTED**, other relevant international and regional organisations	In development	Technical assistance to over 30 African States; strengthening beneficiary States' capacity in identification management, travel document security and border controls; regional workshops, assessment missions, development and implementation of training packages and technical cooperation projects.	Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
20	Combating Terrorism through Enhanced Passport Security Issuance, Identification Management and Border Controls (2016-2017). **ICAO, CTITF, CTED**, other relevant international and regional organisations	Planned	Developing a Risk-based Model of Border Controls and Gap Assessment Methodology; four assessments, technical assistance missions, two regional seminars.	Caribbean and Latin America
21	Country-Specific Dialogue/Developing a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (2014-2015). **1540 Committee**	Ongoing	Dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; drafting a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan; mapping out priorities for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Armenia, Uzbekistan and others
22	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2015). **1540 Committee**	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and of a voluntary national implementation action plan.	Moldova
23	Subregional seminar on 1540 for CARICOM countries. **1540 Committee**	Ongoing	Engaging national stakeholders; promoting implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	Peru
24	1540 Committee Visit to State at their invitation (2014). **1540 Committee**	Ongoing	Raise awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation, gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report.	Zambia
25	Deployment at border areas to prevent and combat terrorism **DPKO OMA and MINUSCA**	Ongoing	Deployment battalion to border.	The Central African Republic
26	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Repatriation and Resettlement of foreign armed groups in the DRC. **DPKO-DDR and MONUSCO**	Ongoing	Targeted communication and sensitisation; supporting regional initiatives to combat the Lord's Resistance Army.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
27	Joint Protection Teams encourage local communities to share information **DPKO OMA and MONUSCO**	Ongoing	Increasing situational awareness for military contingents deployed to remote locations deployment to high risk areas for 3-5 days to visit several locations: providing escorts and security in remote areas.	Democratic Republic of the Congo

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
28	Creation of a Transnational Organised Crime Unit **DPKO MONUSCO**	Ongoing	Creation of a Transnational Organised Crime Unit	Democratic Republic of the Congo
29	Deployment of Military intelligence unit **DPKO OMA and MINUSMA**	Ongoing	Enhancing information gathering on terrorist groups operating in the North of Mali	Mali
30	Establishment of TOC Cell **DPKO-MINUSMA**	Ongoing	Capacity building, co-location and logistical support.	Mali
31	Programme on disengaging Al Shabab combatants **DPKO-DDR and UNSOM**	Ongoing	Encouraging disengagement of fighters from Al Shabab; assisting with screening and reintegration back in to civilian life; operationalizing program through four transitional centres in Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Baidoa and Kismaayo.	Somalia
32	The DPKO/DFS Uninformed Capabilities Development Agenda (Sept. 2014-Feb. 2015). **DPKO/DFS**	In development	Assessing collective progress towards achieving the strategic goal, and making recommendations.	Global
33	Building In-Depth Knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at Regional Level (Oct. 2010-Nov. 2013). **CTITF Office**	Completed	Regional workshops to discuss and make recommendations on the implementation of the Strategy's four pillars in an integrated and comprehensive manner (political dialogue, regional priorities and capacity-building programming).	Global: S-E and South Asia; East, West, Southern Africa
34	CTITF Working Group Project on Coordinated Border Management Templates. (Feb 2014-2015) **CTITF Working Group on borders, CTED**	Completed	Developing templates and sample frameworks on border management methodologies and practices; regional workshop to receive feedback on templates; an Experts' Meeting (Lyon, 5-6 May 2015); testing applicability of the templates at a regional workshop for border control practitioners (Nairobi, 1-2 December 2015).	Global/East Africa
35	CTITF Project on Readiness to Protect the UN System from Terrorist Attacks. (Sept. 2014-June 2015) **CTITF Office, DSS**	Completed	Training of regional Field Security Officers and Designated Officials; workshops (CSAs based in the Middle East- in Amman, November 2014; for DSS officials from South and Southeast Asia - in Bangkok on 10-12 Aug 2015).	Middle East, East and West Africa and South Asia
36	Workshop on the abuse of Non-Profit Organisation for terrorist purposes, held in Doha, from 15 to 17 January 2013. **CTED and CGCS**	Completed	Gathering information about good practices and challenges; interactive discussions; providing opportunity for Government and NPO sector to interact and to promote an inclusive approach.	Middle East

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
37	Workshop on the use of special investigation techniques to combat terrorism, held in Strasbourg, from 14 to 15 May 2013. **CTED, CoE, OSCE and LAS**	Completed	Conference to learn about challenges in using special investigative techniques, and good practices; technical assistance to Member States.	Middle East, Europe and Central Asia
38	Terrorism and organised crime (2013). **CTED**	Completed	The first regional workshop was held in Turkey (Nov.2013).	South-East Europe
39	National Counter-terrorism (CT) strategies (2013 onwards). **CTED**	Completed	Regional workshop on development and implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies in Doha, December 2013.	Qatar
40	Professional networks of border control officials **UNCCT, CTED**	Completed	Strengthening regional border control cooperation: establishment of professional networks of customs, intelligence and police borders; meetings.	Sahel and Maghreb
41	Implementation of the Road Map and Development of an Integrated Counter-Terrorism and Non Proliferation of Arms Strategy in Central Africa (Sept. 2013-Dec. 2015) **UNCCT with support from CTED and UNOCA**	Completed	Development of a counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms strategy built upon the identified needs and priorities of Phase I.	Central Africa
42	Facilitating the Development of Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa (Phase I) in Cooperation with ACSRT and SADC. (Sept. 2013-Dec. 2015) **UNCCT, CTED**	Completed	Facilitating development (Phase I) and implementation (Phase II) of a regional counter-terrorism strategy for the Southern African region.	Southern Africa
43	Promoting dialogue to prevent misuse of alternative remittance systems for terrorist financing purposes. **CTED**	Completed	Capacity building project; identifying vulnerabilities of alternative remittances, strengthening regulatory framework; promote financial inclusion; workshops and subregional events (Addis Ababa, December 2013; Senegal, March 2014).	Global
44	Workshop on the abuse of Non-Profit Organisation for terrorist purposes, to be held in Dakar 1-3 June 2015. **CTED, GIABA and CGCS**	Completed	Gathering information about good national practices and challenges; interactive discussions between representatives of States and NPOs; exchanging views and practices; promoting an inclusive approach.	Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
45	Enhancing UNSCR 1267/1373 and Terrorist Financing Convention Frameworks (Jan. 2010-Sep. 2013). **IMF, CTED, UNODC**	Completed	Evaluating existing legislation and practice; formulating and advocating recommendations for change; workshops and advocacy by experts and teams of country officials.	Sri Lanka, Philippines
46	Strengthening the Kuwaiti AML/CFT regime (Apr. 2012–Nov. 2013). **IMF**	Completed	Developing a CFT law and implementing regulations on financial institutions prevention and reporting obligations, and UNSCRs 1267 and 1373.	Kuwait
47	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in the Americas (2012-2014). **ICAO and OAS CICTE**	Completed	Strengthening states capacity to issue secured travel documents and identification management, and enhancing border controls; 6 regional workshops; 8 assessment missions.	Americas
48	Workshop on the Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) for African States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Two-day workshop; engagement of the 1540 Group of Experts in dialogue with African States and participating non-reporting States, on the implementation of the resolution.	African Union (AU) Member States
49	Regional Workshop for Asian Countries (Oct 2014). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Engaging national stakeholders and promoting implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the region.	Asian Countries
50	Pilot Workshop for Implementing Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitie, Croatia (Sep.-Dec. 2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Encouraging participating countries to facilitate the identification of implementation practices for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC member countries
51	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2014). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analysing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and voluntary national implementation action plan.	China, Malawi UK
52	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analysing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and voluntary national implementation action plan.	Bangladesh

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
53	1540 Roundtable on national legal study and stakeholders meeting. **1540 Committee**	Completed	Promoting dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; identifying implementation gaps; mapping out priorities and next steps for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Belize
54	UNSCR 1540 National roundtable. **1540 Committee**	Completed	Promoting dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; identifying implementation gaps; mapping out priorities for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Dominican Republic
55	1540 Industry Conference (2014). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Series of conferences ("Wiesbaden Process"); engaging industry to draw on relevant expertise; promoting industry cooperation with the 1540 Committee; sharing experiences and implementation practices.	Global (public and private entities)
56	UNSCR 1540 Regional Workshop for the Members States of the League of Arab States in Amman, Jordan (June 2015) **ODA**	Completed	Implementation practices for UNSCR 1540; assistance mechanism of the 1540 Committee and the forthcoming Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	Regional
57	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitje, Croatia (June 2015) **ODA**	Completed	The seminar focused on voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) for resolution 1540 (2004).	Regional

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

108 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; INTERPOL; UNODC; IMO; DPKO; ODA

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives. (Oct 2013-Oct 2014) **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Strengthening collaboration between counter-terrorism centres, putting network into practice by combining virtual tools and real-life meetings and secure its long-term sustainability.	Global
2	UNCCT List of Counter-Terrorism Advisors (May 2014-31 Dec. 2015) **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Establishing swiftly deployable assistance to support Member States on key and highly requested thematic counter-terrorism areas.	Global
3	Creating effective central authorities for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters (MLA) - UNODC/CTED since 2013 **UNODC, CTED**	Ongoing/seeking funding	Establishing a system to improve international cooperation in criminal matters; strengthening capacity of criminal justice officials to prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases: project launch at the regional conference (2013, Colombia); two regional workshops for MENA and OSCE Member States (2014, Morocco and Lithuania). Fundraising to launch implementation of Phase II in progress.	Global and regional
4	International Good Practices for Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (Sep 2014-Mar 2017). **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Building capacity of Government agencies, semi-regulated financial institutions and the NGO sector; raising awareness on KFR practices, identifying weaknesses and instituting responses; sharing information between relevant actors.	West, North and East Africa
5	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's Security Sector to counter terrorism in the framework of CTITF I-ACT initiative. February 2016-January 2017) - **CTITF-UNCCT, MINUSMA, DPKO**	In development	Preparatory mission to map ongoing and planned programs and interventions of security sector reform; development of a plan to modernize and manage Mali Security Sector in the area of counter terrorism.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's security and justice sectors to counter terrorism in the framework of I-ACT (February 2016-January 2017) **CTITF-UNCCT, UNODC**	In development	Series of specialised training workshops for national stakeholders.	Mali
7	Prosecutors' seminar (2010-2014). **CTED**	Ongoing	Seminars in New York, Ankara, Algiers, Dar es Salaam, Tunis, and Malta.	Global
8	Strengthening criminal justice capacity and cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the East African Community. **CTED**	Ongoing	5 workshops: cooperation and mutual legal assistance/extradition; converting intelligence to evidence; preventive approach; witness-protection and victims of terrorism. The first workshop took place in Kampala, Uganda, May 2013; the second workshop - in Nairobi, Kenya, October 2014; three additional workshops, pending funding.	East Africa
9	South Asian dialogue for judges, prosecutors and police officers (2010-2015). **CTED**	Ongoing	Ten workshops; a number of spin-off projects to build capacity; 8th workshop held in Singapore, April 2014; 9th held in Maldives, November 2014; 10th in Bangkok October 2015. Additional workshops are in the planning stages.	South Asia
10	Judges Workshop (2012-2015). **CTED**	Ongoing	A spin-off project of the South Asia dialogue, with the first two workshops held in March 2013 and October 2013. (8th workshop - Singapore, April 2014, 9th - Maldives, November 2014)	South Asia
11	Regional Conference on strengthening border control cooperation for East Africa (June 2015). **CTITF Office, CTED**	In development	Replicating regional Conference for the Sahel and the Maghreb on the same theme; involvement IGAD countries and Tanzania.	IGAD countries +Tanzania
12	Creating regional mechanisms to conduct joint-investigations in Southeast Asia - **CTED**	Ongoing	Empowering ASEANAPOL to exchange information on a daily basis and to coordinate joint-investigations; ultimate goal is to conclude a regional agreement to second at least one police officer to the ASEANAPOL Secretariat; two workshops on international joint-investigations (Malaysia 2012 and 2013); the ASEAN Police High-Level Observation Visit to the SELEC (October 2015); 3rd conference to draft a regional agreement is planned in the first half of 2016 (seeking funds).	ASEAN member States

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	Regional workshop for judges, prosecutors and police officers of North East Asia on effectively countering terrorism **CTED**	Ongoing	A series of bi-annual workshops for judges, prosecutors and police officers; assessing practitioners' needs in counter-terrorism cases; improving regional cooperation on countering terrorism by promoting habits of cooperation.	North East Asia
14	Shared regional focal point **CTED**	Ongoing	Deployment of a regional focal point shared with the 1540 Committee experts; collaboration with the Stimson Centre; completed activities in the Caribbean.	Global
15	Regional Workshop on the development and implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies **CTED**	Ongoing	A follow-up to assessments of the Gulf Member States' counter-terrorism measures; building upon earlier regional workshop (Qatar, 2013); close cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Emirates, the UNODC (Abu Dhabi), and CTITF.	Gulf region
16	Capacity Building Programme on Improving Counter-Terrorism Investigation and International Collaboration in ASEAN States (2014-2017) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Capacity building and operational connectivity; training on INTERPOL's tools and services; fostering inter-agency cooperation, e.g. between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs), and border/immigration and counter-terrorism experts.	ASEAN member states
17	Capacity Building Programme on Preventing Sanctioned Individuals from Freely Moving through Southeast Asia (2015-2016) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Capacity building; strengthening impact of the UNSC Sanctions Regime; enhancing quality and implementation of the INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notice; train-the-trainer session; border management operation.	ASEAN member states
18	Capacity Building Programme on ASEAN Cyber Forensic Investigation Capability (2015-2016) **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Enhancing capacity of targeted beneficiary states by using latest techniques and field technology; capitalising on strengths of cybercrime investigative units; supporting their evolution to a world-class standard.	ASEAN member states
19	Capacity Building Programme on Countering Transnational Terrorism and Other Security Threats in Southeast Asia (2015-2017) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Training and equipping member states in identifying and tracking foreign fighters moving to conflict areas; providing dedicated counter-terrorism and cybercrime units with the innovative tools.	ASEAN member states

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
20	Capacity Building Programme on Specialised Training of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (2014-2016) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Training; international maritime regulations and compliance in maritime operations; and INTERPOL tools and services; two operational activities.	Malaysia
21	Capacity Building Programme for Port and Maritime Security in the Philippines (2015-2017) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Strengthening front-line institutional capacity; a series of workshops, trainings, a train-the-trainer, and multiple port operations.	Philippines
22	Capacity Building Programme to Foster Stability in North Africa and the Sahel (2015) - **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Specialised training on anti-corruption strategies, money laundering legislation, mechanisms for asset freezing, border management, and INTERPOL's tools and services.	Maghreb - Sahel
23	Promoting dialogue and national coordination to detect cross-border illicit cash and other negotiable instruments. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Series of regional workshops (Malaysia (Nov. 2011), Pacific (May 2012) and East Africa (May 2013)); discussing risk indicators and detection methods; enhancing cooperation and coordination among relevant authorities, training course on the disruption of financing of terrorism for the Sahel and West Africa in March 2016.	Global
24	Strengthening rule-of-law-compliant criminal justice responses to violent extremism leading to terrorism in the MENA region (2016-2017), **UNODC**	Ongoing	One regional workshop for parliamentarians on the challenges posed by a criminal justice preventative response to violent extremism leading to terrorism, one regional workshop on engaging private sector and civil society actors to ensure the integration of investigations and prosecutions and disrupt terrorist attacks and one national workshop for each beneficiary country on countering violent extremism in prisons.	MENA: (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen)
25	Development of a module on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Encouraging states to become party to 7 legal instruments against CBRN and incorporate their provisions into their domestic legislation, and criminal justice official's capabilities; expert group meeting to peer review the draft (Vienna, August 2015) The publication is expected in 2016.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Assisting Horn and Eastern Africa countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2013-2018). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Building/enhancing capacity for: investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences; human rights compliance in criminal justice responses to terrorism; addressing legal and criminal justice aspects of radicalisation, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighters; cross-border judicial cooperation; adopting/revising counter-terrorism legal frameworks.	Horn and East Africa: (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)
27	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2014-2018). **UNODC, CTED**	Ongoing	Regional good practices fora; the launch took place in Geneva, Switzerland (Oct. 2013); a series of regional and national capacity-building workshops with a focus on the strengthening of the national legal framework against terrorism and specific criminal justice aspects of counter-terrorism policies, all within the framework of ensuring rule of law and respect for human rights.	Maghreb (Algeria, Libya, Mor ·cco, Tunisia) + Mauritania (for regional activities only)
28	Five-year UNODC Initiative on Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2015-2019). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Strengthening national counter-terrorism legal frameworks; developing capacity of the criminal justice officials; enhancing international, regional and subregional cooperation; Phase I (completed) - two regional conferences (Malta, March and October 2015); Phase II (in progress since November 2015) - national, subregional and regional workshops, five thematic components (enhanced legal framework, use of intelligence as admissible evidence, use of special investigation techniques, countering financing of terrorism and international cooperation).	MENA (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen) and Balkan countries
29	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2013-2018). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Capacity building for implementing rule of law-based criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism; tailored regional and national training workshops; train-the-trainers workshops; support to the Sahel Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform; assistance for legislative modifications.	Sahel and neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
30	Strengthening national capacity for human rights compliance in criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism (2013-2018). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Specialised training; development and dissemination of specialised tools for capacity building; supporting national and regional training institutions to integrate and deliver human rights-specific dimensions of counter-terrorism in their curricula. *[The project is also closely related to Pillar IV of the Strategy.]*	Global; with focus on Sahel, Nigeria and Horn of Africa West and Central Africa; Tunisia and Yemen in MENA; India in Asia)
31	EU-UNODC Joint Initiative to Support Southeast Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism (April 2011-April 2016). **EU-UNODC**	Ongoing	Long-term capacity building programmes for effective implementation of CT-related laws; research on radicalisation; long-term training & technical assistance; strengthening CT coordinating body capacity on CVE.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, The Philippines and Viet Nam)
32	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Afghanistan (2014-2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	National workshops, training seminars for criminal justice and law enforcement officials, legislative review and dissemination of relevant manuals.	Afghanistan
33	Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism in Algeria (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	A training for law enforcement officers (June 2014); a study visit to Rome and Madrid (September-October 2014); online training on international cooperation (September-October 2014); national workshops on implementing UNSC resolutions (February 2015), and on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist offences (January 2016); procurement of a specialised forensic equipment (ongoing). Implementation of the next 12-month phase of technical assistance will start in April 2016.	Algeria
34	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia/Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Implementation of two Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism (Bogota and Buenos Aires); elaboration, customizing and drafting of case files.	Argentina and Colombia
35	Assisting Cameroon to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2015-2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework; strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice system entities; enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters; mutual legal assistance and extradition.	Cameroon

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
36	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia (2013-2016). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Observatory of Jurisprudence (launched in July 2014); 15 meetings; a legislative guide and a case management tool; five round-table discussions; three mock trials and 15 mock criminal investigations on financing of terrorism; technical assistance to authorities and criminal justice officials.	Colombia
37	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (Phase III, 2016-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	6 activities planned (regional workshop on criminal justice response to KFR, and 5 national workshops on cultural property, structural reform of FIU, recruitment of children and women by terrorists organisations and terrorist threat to oil infrastructure)	Iraq
38	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (Phases I and II, 2014-2016). **UNODC**	Completed	National and regional workshops on cross-border cooperation, CVE; crime scene management, prevention of dual-use of chemical materials (2015), specialised study visits to Japan and the United Kingdom (March 2016) and a legislative assistance workshop	Iraq
39	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Jordan (2015-2017) - **UNODC**	Ongoing	Developing effective criminal justice response to CT; 4 specialised national trainings implemented in 2015; 4 new activities planned (1 regional workshop on cross-border cooperation, and 3 national workshops on transport-related terrorism offences, protection of witnesses and crime scene management.)	Jordan
40	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Libya (2013- 2016). **UNODC**	Completed/ Fundraising for Phase II	Specialised training on the development of a comprehensive CT legal framework; regional and national level workshops held during 2013-2015 and legislative review of the Libyan CT law in November 2015. A specialised visit to Velletri, Italy, on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including to the ISTI Forensic Laboratory, planned for April 2016.	Libya
41	Partnership on Assisting Nigeria to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2012-2018) **UNODC, CTED, EU**	Ongoing	Capacity-building; specialised training workshops for investigators, prosecutors and judges; inter-agency collaboration; international cooperation in criminal matters; training of trainers. Phases I and II have been completed. Phase III is in progress.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
42	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Tunisia (2013-2016). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Assistance in the establishment of a national CT coordination committee; providing expertise for development of a national counter-terrorism strategy; training workshop, a follow-up activity on the use of the Internet, two specialised training visits for Tunisian officials; two regional conferences.	Tunisia
43	Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Yemen (2011-2016). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Provision of legal technical assistance; training workshops; regional activities, national and subregional workshops: a series of new 6 activities planned (4 on terrorism investigations and 2 train-the-trainer workshops), in addition to technical equipment in support to the investigative agencies and the Police Academy (i.e. forensic analysis kit for training purposes, computers and printer-copy machine)	Yemen
44	Strengthening the Legal Regime and Criminal Justice Capacity to Counter and Prevent Terrorism in Central Asia. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Revision of the national legislation and support to the ratification processes of international instruments; training for investigators and prosecutors; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; countering the financing of terrorism, transport related terrorist offences; international cooperation.	Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)
45	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses Regarding Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2016-2018). **UNODC**	Seeking funding	Increasing specialised knowledge on FTF issues; strengthening national legal regimes; enhancing capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials; preventing recruitment, financing of terrorism and abuse of the Internet.	Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)
46	Assisting West African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016-2018). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regime, legislative modifications in compliance with relevant legal instruments and UNSC resolutions; enhancing national criminal justice capacity; cross-border judicial cooperation.	West Africa (Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
47	Assisting Central African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016-2018) **UNODC**	Ongoing	Strengthening .. tional legal regime against terrorism; enhancing national criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases; capacity-building; cross-border judicial cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extradition).	Central Africa Countries (with focus on Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda; other ECCAS countries: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe)
48	Assisting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2015-2018) **UNODC**	On-going	Building a comprehensive CT legal regime; strengthening capacities of national criminal justice and law enforcement officials in counter-terrorism; judicial cooperation.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
49	Assisting Southern African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2016-2018). **UNODC**	Seeking funding	Enhancing national CT legal frameworks; building/enhancing national criminal justice capacity; cross-border judicial cooperation.	Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
50	Assisting Comoros, Madagascar and other Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses Regarding Foreign Terrorist Fighters and related Terrorism Challenges (2016-2018) **UNODC**	Seeking funding	Strengthening national legal frameworks; enhancing capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials.	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Countries (mainly Comoros and Madagascar; other IOC countries - La Réunion, Mauritius and Seychelles)
51	Capacity Building on Justice and Security Challenges Concerning Children Associated with Violent Extremist Groups, including Terrorist Groups (July 2015-July 2018). **UNODC, UNICEF**	Ongoing	Supporting development of legal and policy frameworks; capacity-building to justice and child protection professionals; dissemination of the international legal framework. The project forms an integral part of Outcome 1 of the Global Programme on Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (GLOZ13).	Global; with focus on West and Central Africa and MENA
52	Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters in South-East Europe (Training Module Development) (2015-2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Supporting specialised training modules for criminal justice sector practitioners.	South-East Europe
53	Strengthening Myanmar's Criminal Justice Response to Counter Financing of Terrorism (April 2015-April 2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Long-term collaborative trainings; training workshops and courses (MLA); development of special operative procedures (SOPs) on countering the financing of terrorism; development and production of training manuals and handbooks in local language.	Myanmar
54	Promoting Effective Responses to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Situation in Southeast Asia. **UNODC**	Completed	Regional Conference on Effective Responses to the FTFs Situation in Southeast Asia (June 2015); identifying gaps in legislations and implementation of counter-terrorism measures.	South-East Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
55	Strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) **UNODC**	Ongoing	Capacity-building programme to assist selected countries in enhancing criminal justice preparedness against terrorism, focusing on counter terrorist financing, front-line officers' collaboration, and international cooperation on terrorism-related cases.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Viet Nam)
56	UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) and the Prevention of Radicalisation to Violence in Prisons. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Development of a comprehensive publication to provide practical guidance to prison administrators and policy makers; two international Expert Group Meetings.	Global
57	Technical assistance on the management of VEPs and the prevention of radicalisation to violence in prison. **UNODC, CTED CTITF/UNCCT, CTED, EU**	Ongoing	Workshops and technical assistance provided to Member States upon request.	Middle East and North Africa, Asia
58	Expert Group Meeting on "Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism". **UNODC**	Ongoing	The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on "Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism" (Vienna, November 2015); exchanging experiences and approaches on criminal justice responses; the EGM outcomes will be elaborated into a report.	Global
59	Subregional and national seminars on maritime surveillance monitoring and communications systems for maritime security (2015) **IMO**	Ongoing	Providing information to the recipient countries to establish, or enhance existing, maritime situation awareness systems; implementation of LRIT; promoting the use of the system for safety, security, protection of the marine environment and search and rescue purposes.	Brazil, Colombia, West and Central Africa, Indian Ocean

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
60	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners. **IMO**	Ongoing	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen. West and Central African coastal states.
61	Development of a National Maritime Security Strategy (2014-2015) **IMO**	Ongoing	Enhancing capability to implement and enforce maritime safety and security legislation, and participate in a coast guard function network; technical assistance.	Ghana
62	National Table Top Exercises (2014-15) **IMO, ODA-UNLIREC**	Ongoing	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues; a table top exercise for the implementation of SOLAS Chapter XI-2; strengthening national implementation of relevant aspects of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).	Grenada, wider Caribbean
63	Drills and exercises to enhance maritime security (2013-15) **IMO**	Ongoing	Implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, and enhancement of maritime security at the ship/port interface; two workshops (2013), and additional four workshops (2014).	Mexico, Singapore
64	Development of Somali maritime sector (2013-15) **IMO, UNODC**	Ongoing	A number of workshops jointly organised by IMO, UNSOM and UNODC for Somalia Kampala Process Members; drafting and implementing a "Maritime Resources and Security Strategy".	Somalia

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
65	National and regional training workshops on the ISPS Code for Port Facility Security Officers (PFSOs) **IMO**	Ongoing	Providing the knowledge and training of port facility security officers and representatives of the Designated Authority.	Suriname, Jamaica, Oman, Barbados, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Azerbaijan, Samoa, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Mongolia
66	Self-assessment training and advanced drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security in collaboration with APEC (2013-15) **IMO**	Ongoing	Implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; 6 workshops collaborating with the Maritime Security Working Group of the APEC Transportation Working Group (2015).	Vietnam, Thailand, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and/or other APEC members
67	Collaboration with APEC to strengthen regional maritime security implementation (2013-15) **IMO**	Ongoing	Enhancing regional implementation of IMO maritime security measures related to SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code.	Viet Nam, Indonesia, New Zealand, Hong Kong China
68	Progressing sustainable maritime capacity building (2013-2015) **IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Maritime security, law enforcement, counterpiracy and related maritime capabilities; supporting coordination meetings organised by ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC); a workshop.	West and Central Africa
69	Advancing the establishment of an Integrated Coast Guard function network (2012-2015) **IMO**	Ongoing	A series of national maritime contingency planning (table-top) exercises; targeted follow-up visits; strengthening capacity, stimulating awareness and promoting a multi-agency, whole of government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	West and Central Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
70	Support the establishment of Transnational Crime Unit **DPKO-UNOCI**	Ongoing	Supporting and assisting national authorities to establish the Transnational Crime Unit; providing specialised training to local police and gendarmerie.	Côte d'Ivoire
71	New Dimensions of DDR (2014-15) **DPKO-DDR/UNU**	On-going	Joint policy research platform, focus on the challenges DDR operations face in dealing with Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and offensive operations amongst others.	Somalia and Others
72	Capacity building on countering terrorism **DPKO-MINUSMA-CTED**	In development	Development of capacity building programme for the national Brigade on countering terrorism; deployment of a UNPOL Serious Crime Support Unit.	Mali
73	Improving border security in the Sahel region **DPKO-MINUSMA-UNODC/ ACTS (French initiative)**	In development	Strengthening law enforcement agents' capacity to effectively secure their border areas.	Mali
74	Establishment and capacity building a counter-terrorism judicial pool in the host-state **DPKO CLJAS-CTED**	In development	Joint assessment visit and joint planning for action in order to establish and build capacity, counter-terrorism judicial pool.	Mali
75	I-ACT Mali Development of national counter-terrorism strategy **DPKO CLJAS-CTED, CTITF-UNCCT**	In development	Development of national counter-terrorism strategy.	Mali
76	Action in support of physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Sahel region **ODA**	Ongoing	Practical disarmament activities: improving the safety and security of weapon stockpiles and providing capacity-building assistance to Sahel States.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria
77	Train-the-Trainers workshop for criminal justice officers in the framework of I-ACT (May-Oct. 2013). **UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Completed	Network of national trainers on counter-terrorism and transnational crimes; integration of tailor-made training modules on countering terrorism, organised crime, and illicit trafficking into training curricula.	Burkina Faso
78	I-ACT Stakeholders' coordination meeting to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies (Jun. 2013). **CTED, CTITF Office**	Completed	Two-day closed meeting attended by all relevant national stakeholders.	Burkina Faso

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
79	I-ACT Capacity-building training workshops to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies on specific needs identified (Jun. 2012-Dec. 2014). **CTITF Office**	Completed	Capacity building training workshops using a train-the-trainers methodology.	Nigeria
80	Strengthening the capacity of Nigeria criminal justice system to prevent and counter terrorism in the framework of I-ACT (May-Sep. 2013). **UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Completed	National seminar and preparatory meetings to support various national stakeholders in the work related to new counter-terrorism legislation.	Nigeria
81	Support to annual informal meetings with border officials. (2013-2014). **CTED, UNCCT**	Completed	Establishing a network of customs, immigration and intelligence officials; enhanced cooperation; annual meetings. The first meeting took place in Nouakchott from 13 to 15 May 2014.	Sahel and Maghreb
82	Expanding the use of INTERPOL Tools to Combat Terrorism in Asia and Africa (2012-2013). **INTERPOL**	Completed	Building capacity and operational connectivity, training on INTERPOL's tools and services, e.g. I 24/7 information exchange platform; fostering inter-agency cooperation between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus, border/immigration and CT experts regionally.	Asia and South Pacific, and Africa
83	INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Counter-Terrorism for the Sahel (2011-2013). **INTERPOL**	Completed	Ibid.	Sahel
84	Promoting and Supporting the implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2013-2014). **UNODC**	Completed	Raising awareness on the importance of ratification and implementation of the 2005 Amendment and 2005 Convention on Nuclear Terrorism; providing States with relevant implementation tools; workshops (Dakar, June 2013; Nairobi, October 2013; Bangkok December 2014).	African States party to the CPPNM not adhered to its Amendment; and Asia and Pacific countries (selected)
85	Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism (2012). **UNODC**	Completed	Workshop (Bangkok, December 2012) with representatives of the IMO, IAEA, CTBTO, OPCW and 1540 Committee.	ASEAN countries

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
86	Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacities of Central Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with Principles of Rule of Law (2012-2014). **UNODC**	Completed	Assessments of national legislation and legislative drafting workshops; joint UNODC-OSCE regional workshop on extradition and mutual legal assistance (December 2013); regional conference (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, April 2014).	Central Asian countries
87	The Pacific Islands Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). **UNODC**	Completed	Assistance in establishing national CT legal framework; improving capacity of criminal justice system; transnational cooperation in criminal justice; legislative drafting assistance for the Solomon Island and Vanuatu.	Pacific Island countries
88	Strengthening the Rights and Role of Victims of Terrorism within Criminal Justice and Counter Terrorism Frameworks. **UNODC**	Ongoing	Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks protecting the role and rights of victims of terrorism within national criminal justice systems and counter terrorism frameworks of countries in South and South East Asia	South and South East Asia (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Indonesia, Philippines)
89	Strengthening the Capacity of Countries to Support and Protect Victims and Witnesses in Terrorism Cases (2012-2014). **UNODC, CTED**	Completed	Two national level workshops (Nepal, Bangladesh); two trilateral workshops (Afghanistan, India, Pakistan); two regional workshops (Kathmandu, Sep 2013, Oct 2014); exchange of experiences and good practices.	South Asia
90	East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). **UNODC**	Completed	Assistance in establishing CT legal framework; improvement of capacity of national criminal justice systems; promotion of transnational cooperation in criminal justice.	South East Asia
91	Enhancing the capacity of national criminal justice institutions of South East Asian countries to prevent and respond to terrorism within a rule of law. **UNODC-GCTF**	Completed	Two regional workshops: (i) CT investigation/prosecution and rule of law (November 2013, Bangkok, Thailand), (ii) international cooperation and human rights (September 2014, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia).	South-East Asia
92	Strengthening national capacity to counter financing of terrorism in Mongolia (2013). **UNODC**	Completed	Workshop (Ulaanbaatar, October 2013): increasing capacity of relevant law enforcement officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate (IPA) criminal cases involving the financing of terrorism; regional cooperation.	Mongolia
93	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Montenegro (2013). **UNODC**	Completed	Workshop in Podgorica: strengthening the knowledge of criminal justice officials on the international legal framework against terrorism.	Montenegro

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
94	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Morocco (Phase II, 2015-2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Strengthening the national capacities and legal regime against terrorism in Morocco, Phase II: national training on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases, victims of terrorism, use of the Internet, terrorism financing, international cooperation.	Morocco
95	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Morocco Phase I, 2011-2014). UNODC	Completed	Strengthening the national capacities and legal regime against terrorism in Morocco, Phase I: specialised national training-- e.g. on investigation, prosecution and adjudication; a study tour to Europe and the US to share good practices in CT area; a UNODC-GCTF regional conference (2013);	
96	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks (2013-2014). **UNODC, VERTIC, BAFA**	Completed	Developing national and regional capacity to address CBRN risks; strengthening national legal systems; contributing to compliance with international obligations; draft action plans.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines)
97	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2013-2015). **UNODC, CTED**	Completed	Strengthening investigators and prosecutors' capabilities; regional cooperation; regional fora for the exchange of good practices; national capacity building for relevant criminal justice officials; two online training courses; development of compendia on international cooperation.	South Asia
98	Promotion of the Entry into Force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. **UNODC**	Completed	Raising awareness on the importance of ratification and full implementation of the Amendment; high level conference (Vienna, October 2015) in cooperation with IAEA.	States party to the CPPNM that have not yet ratified the Amendment
99	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (Phase I, 2014-2015). **UNODC**	Completed	Specialised workshops: on implementation of UNSC Resolutions and the freezing regime, and on countering terrorism financing (April and June 2014); training workshops (December 2014, February 2015); regional workshop (September 2015).	Egypt

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
100	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (Phase II, 2016-2017). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Phase II includes 5 new activities (regional workshop on digital evidence in prosecuting and adjudicating terrorist cases; 4 national workshops on witnesses protection, transport-related offences, special investigation techniques and specialised study visit to Europe).	Egypt
101	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in the Gulf region (2012-2016). **UNODC**	Ongoing	(i) Partnership with the Hedayah Centre of Excellence on CVE: regional conferences on legal aspects related to terrorism prevention and on criminal justice and policy mechanisms (UAE, May 2013 and October 2014); another conference planned for April 2016; (ii) specialised technical assistance for law enforcement and criminal justice officials (May 2015, Bahrain); (iii) a special edition of the TPB publication on the use of Internet for terrorist purposes in Arabic and its launch in 2016.	Gulf region
102	ASEAN regional forum ship profiling workshop (2013) **IMO**	Completed	Workshop on SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, SOLAS regulation V/19-1 LRIT requirements.	Asia-Pacific and other Pacific States
103	Enhancement of Maritime Security measures in the Western Indian Ocean (2013) **IMO**	Completed	Subregional workshop; familiarising participants with the latest information on conducting port facility security assessments, drafting port facility security plans and carrying out audits for enhanced ship, port and maritime security.	East and South Africa
104	Enhancement of Maritime and Port Security measures in West and Central Africa (2013-2014) **IMO**	Completed	Two regional seminars; enhancement of the capacity to implement the provisions of SOLAS regulation XI-2 and the ISPS Code.	West and Central Africa
105	ISPS Good Practices in collaboration with APEC (October 2013) **IMO**	Completed	Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; production of preliminary list of 17 good practices and 7 recommendations.	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
106	Risk assessment training to enhance maritime security (2013) **IMO**	Completed	Improving participants understanding of the fundamentals of threat and risk assessment underpinning SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; two workshops (2013).	Philippines, Republic of Korea
107	Strengthening National Maritime Security Implementation (May 2013) **IMO**	Completed	Workshop as a follow up to needs identified during a UNCTED 1373 visit; enhancing national implementation of maritime security measures.	Myanmar
108	National Table Top Exercises (2014-15) **IMO, ODA-UNLIREC**	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach; a table top exercise to highlight the need for an integrated approach and to assist countries in strengthening implementation of relevant aspects of UN SCR 1540 (2004); a second course (Trinidad and Tobago, August 2015).	Grenada, wider Caribbean

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

Pillar IV of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

20 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTITF Office and OHCHR; CTED; OHCHR; DPKO

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Support Portal on Victims of Terrorism. **CTITF/UNCCT**	Ongoing	Launch of site in June 2014; developing and implementing a strategy; raising awareness; increasing traffic to the site; maintaining and generating content in official languages of the UN.	Global
2	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Basic Human Rights Reference Guides (Jul. 2013-August 2015). **OHCHR, CTITF Office/ UNCCT**	Ongoing	Translation and publication of specialised Guides into UN official languages.	Global
3	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Training and Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism (Dec. 2012-2015). **OHCHR, CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Two workshops (Nigeria, January 2015; Tunisia, October 2015) on mapping and assessment of existing capacity building and training programmes; development of training materials, modules, and curricula; roster of experts; technical advice and capacity building.	Global: Sahel, North Africa and the Middle East
4	"Amplifying Voices, Building Campaigns: Training and capacity building on the media in establishing a communications strategy for victims of terrorism" (Apr. 2014-Oct. 2015). **CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Training modules on how to develop a sustainable communications and media strategy; training and capacity building workshops; publishing a report on 'victim's voices'; assisting with media relations messaging and campaigns.	Global: North Africa, Southeast Asia, Middle East
5	Community Engagement through Human Rights Led Policing (September 2014-June 2016) **CTITF/UNCCT**	In development	Four trainings in North Africa, Middle East and the Sahel with civil society actors; on human rights, CVE theory and community policing for police officers; on discussion between the civil society and police representatives.	North Africa, the Middle East and the Sahel

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Framework Principles Conference **CTITF/UNCCT** with the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms whilst Countering Terrorism. (11/02/2015)	Ongoing	Raising awareness and understanding on the human rights of victims of terrorism based on the report of the Special Rapporteur.	Global
7	Engagement with civil society experts. **CTED**	Ongoing	Workshops on media and CVE; women and CVE, The Role of Civil Society in Rehabilitation and Reintegration Efforts; and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in South and Central Asia; The Role of Civil Society. CTED is currently facilitating additional workshops.	South Asia
8	Handbook on the right to a fair trial and due process in the context of counter-terrorism, with a specific focus on issues related to extradition, expulsion, detention, and immigration **OHCHR, UNCCT**	In development	Developing manual for legislators and decision-makers.	Global
9	A gender analysis of counter-terrorism related work of the UN and the development of a guide for UN staff on gender and counter-terrorism. **OHCHR, UN Women**	In development	Ensure integration of a gender perspective into the UN's support to Member States with regard to counter-terrorism measures	Global
10	A guide with good practices/model legal provisions on human rights for legislation/policies on foreign fighters. **OHCHR with partners**	In development	Guidance tool at national practitioners (e.g. legislators, other decision-makers) and good practice examples.	Global
11	Study of the impact of measures taken to suppress the flow of FF on human rights **OHCHR**	In development	Suppressing the flow of foreign fighters, with a focus on the right to privacy and freedom of expression, with concrete recommendations and guidance.	Global
12	Panel on the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism (A/HRC/30/15) **OHCHR**	In development	Organising a panel in March and preparing a summary report on the panel discussion.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	Report on best practices and lessons learned (A/HRC/30/15) **OHCHR**	In development	Preparation of a compilation report on best practices and lessons learned on how protecting and promoting human rights contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism, due date is the September 2016 HRC session.	Global
14	New Dimensions of DDR (2014-15) **DPKO-DDR/UNU**	On-going	Joint policy research platform; round of research.	Somalia and Others
15	Study of the Impact of Donor Counter-Terrorism Measures on Principled Humanitarian Action (2013). **OCHA**	Completed	Launch of the Study during ECOSOC's Humanitarian Segment, Geneva; September 2013: IPI policy forum, New York; 28 October 2013: Panel discussion, Washington DC.	Global (case studies on oPt and Somalia)
16	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/27/37) **OHCHR**	Completed	Report on protection and promotion of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance, interception of digital communications; collection of personal data; consultations and research.	Global
17	Third annual report by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, presented to the Human Rights Council on 11 March 2014 (A/HRC/25/59) **OHCHR**	Completed	The report constitutes the continuation of the Special Rapporteur's interim report on the use of drones to the General Assembly (A/68/389).	Global
18	Panel on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/DEC/25/117) and report (A/HRC/28/39) **OHCHR**	Completed	Panel event on promotion and protection of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance; interception of digital communications; collection of personal data; identifying challenges and best practices; a summary report for the Council at 28th session.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
19	Panel on "Ensuring use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones in counterterrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law" (A/HRC/RES/25/22) and report (A/HRC/28/38) **OHCHR**	Completed	Interactive panel discussion of experts at 27th session on the issues raised in the report of the Special Rapporteur; summary report to the Human Rights Council at 28th session.	Global
20	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/HRC/28/28) **OHCHR**	Completed	The report highlights relevant developments within CTITF, OHCHR, CTED; examining challenges to human rights in the context of counter terrorism (e. g. legislative measures).	Global

United Nations A/70/826/Corr.1

General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 117
The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Paragraph 21

After Lebanon *insert* Morocco

16-07681 (E) 110516

Please recycle

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Security Council

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Agenda item 120
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 12 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Serbia has formally nominated Mr. Vuk Jeremić, President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and former Foreign Minister of the Republic of Serbia, as a candidate for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant United Nations resolutions and other pertinent United Nations documents, letters and rules of procedure.

I kindly request that the present letter, the enclosed nomination letter from Mr. Aleksandar Vučić, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, and Mr. Jeremić's enclosed biography (see annex) be brought to the attention of the members of all Member States and circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 120, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Milan **Milanović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-06090 (E) 150416

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 12 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 April 2016 from the Prime Minister of Serbia addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Republic of Serbia, it is my honour to inform you that we have decided to nominate Mr. Vuk Jeremić for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant General Assembly resolutions (including resolution 69/321), and other pertinent United Nations documents and rules of procedure.

We believe that Mr. Jeremić's extensive diplomatic experience acquired by virtue of serving as President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Serbia qualify him as a candidate for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In nominating Mr. Vuk Jeremić, a national of the Republic of Serbia, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations, we reaffirm our support for the principle of geographic distribution for leadership positions in the United Nations system, noting that no individual from a Member State belonging to the Eastern European Group has ever held the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its accompanying material (see enclosure) could be circulated to all Member States in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, documents, decisions and guidelines.

(*Signed*) Aleksandar **Vučić**
Prime Minister

Enclosure

Vuk Jeremić

Vuk Jeremić is the President of the Center for International Relations and Sustainable Development, a public policy think tank based in Belgrade, and Editor-in-Chief of *Horizons: Journal of International Relations and Sustainable Development*.

In June 2012, Mr. Jeremić was directly elected by the majority of world's nations to be the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, in the first contested vote since the end of the Cold War. During his term in office he launched the negotiations that led to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As President of the General Assembly, he also facilitated the adoption of the breakthrough Arms Trade Treaty, the first legally binding instrument in the history of the United Nations to establish common standards for the international transfer of conventional armaments. Mr. Jeremić initiated several high-level thematic debates in the United Nations on critical issues such as climate change, education, social inequality, credit-rating agencies, international criminal justice and the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa. A record number of world leaders participated in them, helping the General Assembly to assume a more pronounced role in world affairs.

Mr. Jeremić served as Serbia's Minister for Foreign Affairs from 2007 to 2012. During his tenure, he paid official visits to over 100 countries and addressed numerous international summits and conferences. In 2007, he chaired the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers. In 2011 and 2012, Mr. Jeremić led Serbia's successful campaign for the Chairmanship-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the year 2015.

Prior to becoming Foreign Minister, Mr. Jeremić served as an adviser to the President of Serbia and various government ministries. Before entering public service, Mr. Jeremić worked in London for Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Kleinwort Benson and AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Jeremić holds a bachelor's degree in Theoretical and Experimental Physics from Cambridge University and a master's degree in Public Administration/International Development from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He was named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum in 2013 and appointed to the Leadership Council of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network in 2014.

Mr. Jeremić served as the President of the Serbian Tennis Federation from 2011 to 2015.

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Agenda item 72 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 8 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith an unofficial translation of the appeal of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine to the United Nations, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to international leaders and all members of the international community, on condemnation of the violation of human rights and freedoms of Crimean Tatars as regards the banning of Mejlis and its recognition as an extremist organization by the Russian Federation occupation authorities in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-06599 (E) 260416

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Annex to the letter dated 8 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine to the United Nations, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to international leaders and all members of the international community, on condemnation of the violation of human rights and freedoms of Crimean Tatars as regards the banning of Mejlis and its recognition as an extremist organization by the Russian Federation occupation authorities in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

Reaffirming its respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of 1995 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007,

Proceeding from the statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Guarantees of Rights of the Crimean Tatar People within the Ukrainian State",

Noting that it is the fundamental responsibility of every State to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the violation thereof is inadmissible and should be condemned by the entire international community,

Condemning the illegal occupation by the Russian Federation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as the large-scale, targeted and systematic violations of human and civil rights being perpetrated by the Russian occupation authorities on the territory of the Crimean peninsula, including on national grounds as in the case of the violation of rights of the Crimean Tatars, as an indigenous people of Ukraine, and representatives of other national minorities,

Taking into account the regular reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the report of the Joint Mission of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and the report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, as well as the Monitoring Review of the Crimean Field Mission on Human Rights, which have documented numerous cases of systematic violations of human and civil rights in the territory of the occupied Crimea,

Recalling the recognition by Ukraine of the Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Guarantees of Rights of the Crimean Tatar People within the Ukrainian State",

and being guided by the principles enshrined in articles 3, 11 and 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Vienna Declaration, which have guaranteed and approved the preservation and development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the Crimean Tatar people, as an indigenous people, and all other national minorities of Ukraine,

Confirming the right of the Crimean Tatar people to self-determination within the sovereign and independent Ukrainian State,

Confirming the recognition of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis as the executive body of Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar people, and of Kurultai as the highest representative body of the Crimean Tatar people,

Expressing its concern about the denial by the Russian occupation authorities of access to the Crimean peninsula to international monitoring missions in the areas of human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities' rights to monitor the situation on the ground,

Drawing attention to the need to support and protect Crimean Tatars from illegal actions by the occupation authorities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in connection with the beginning of a so-called legal process aimed at recognizing Mejlis as an extremist organization and prohibiting its activity, which will entail the criminal prosecution of Mejlis members who do not recognize the annexation of Crimea and defend their national priorities, as well as their legal indigenous people's right to reside safely in the territory of Crimea,

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:

Demands that the Russian Federation immediately cease carrying out the policy of the violation of human rights and civil freedoms in Crimea, constituting an integral part of the sovereign territory of Ukraine, including the rights of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Ukraine;

Calls on the international community to condemn the activities of the occupation authorities of the Russian Federation aimed at banning Crimean Tatar Mejlis on the territory of the peninsula, and calls on all world leaders and recognized public figures to make the necessary efforts to protect Crimean Tatars from discrimination and persecution by the Russian Federation;

Demands that the Russian Federation, which, as the occupying State, bears full responsibility under the norms of international law for ensuring human rights on the temporarily occupied territory, grant the conventional and monitoring institutions of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, OSCE and other international organizations full and unimpeded access to the illegally occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in order to carry out human rights monitoring on the ground in conformity with their respective mandates, and also calls on the international community to exert pressure on the Russian Federation to achieve this goal;

Considers it a common task of all members of the international community who share universally recognized values and respect for human rights to prevent the occupation authorities in Crimea from prohibiting the activity of Kurultai and Majlis, as the representative bodies of the Crimean Tatar people elected in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

United Nations A/70/829

General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 148
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015 (A/70/552). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses dated 26 February 2016.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Secretary-General submitted proposals (see A/66/665, A/67/739, A/68/666 and A/69/659) to address the issue of outstanding amounts due to Member States from closed peacekeeping missions in net cash deficit, while also indicating that the ideal approach for its resolution would be for Member States that are in arrears in their payments to the closed missions to pay their contributions expeditiously, as called for by the General Assembly. The comments of the Committee on the proposals of the Secretary-General mentioned above are contained in the following reports: A/66/713 and Corr.1 (see paras. 10-12); A/67/837 (see paras. 5 and 6); A/68/837 (see paras. 11 and 16); and A/69/827 (see paras. 15-17).

3. **The Advisory Committee notes that the General Assembly has decided, most recently by its decision 69/553 C, to defer consideration of all four previous reports of the Secretary-General and the related reports of the Advisory Committee to the second part of its resumed seventieth session. In this context, the Committee reiterates its previous observations and recommendations on the proposals contained in the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General to give the Assembly an opportunity to examine them in conjunction with the observations and recommendations contained in the present report.**

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4. In paragraphs 1 to 10 of his report on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General provides an update on the cash position of 26 closed peacekeeping missions. The number of missions reflects the addition of one mission, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), to the 25 which were included in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/69/659), following its closing effective 11 July 2011 and pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 69/303 to include updated information on the financial position of that Mission in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions. The Secretary-General indicates that, as at 30 June 2015, 21 of the 26 closed missions had cash surpluses available for credit to Member States totalling $70,019,000 (see A/70/552, para. 3 and tables 1-3), which would increase to $93,519,000 upon the repayment of $23,500,000 owed by two active peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015. In addition, the Secretary-General explains that the amount does not take into account the amount of $10,816,000 owed by two closed peacekeeping missions with cash deficits as at 30 June 2015.[1]

5. The Secretary-General indicates in paragraph 7 of his report that five of the closed missions had cash deficits totalling $86,475,000 as at 30 June 2015, comprising liabilities of $87,233,000, partially offset by cash assets of $758,000 (ibid., tables 4-6). He further indicates that the liabilities of $87,233,000 comprised $23,636,000 in outstanding loans ($10,816,000 owed to closed peacekeeping missions with a cash surplus and $12,820,000 owed to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund), $62,922,000 in claims owed to troop- and police-contributing countries and $675,000 in other payables.

6. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with updated information showing that, as at 31 January 2016, the cash surpluses available for credit to Member States in the 21 peacekeeping missions had increased to $71,587,000, which would increase to $100,087,000 upon repayment of the amount of $28,500,000 owed by two active peacekeeping missions.[2] In addition, the cash available did not take into account the amount of $10,816,000 owed by two closed peacekeeping missions with cash deficits (see also para. 5 above). The information provided also showed that, as at the same date, the liabilities of the five closed peacekeeping missions in cash deficit amounted to $86,924,000, reflecting a decrease of $309,000 compared to $87,233,000 as at 30 June 2015.

7. **The Advisory Committee notes the improved cash position of the closed peacekeeping missions with cash surpluses and reiterates its expectation that the cash surpluses available for credit to Member States will be returned in full and in a timely manner (see A/69/827, para. 6).**

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[1] Comprising $7,366,000 owed by the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti/United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti/United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and $3,450,000 owed by the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic.

[2] The $28,500,000 owed by two active peacekeeping missions as at 31 January 2016 comprised $6,000,000 owed by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and $22,500,000 owed by the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo.

II. Outstanding amounts due to Member States from closed missions

8. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 65/293, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it for its consideration and approval concrete proposals and alternatives to address the issue of outstanding amounts due to Member States from closed peacekeeping missions that are in net cash deficit. Upon request, the Committee was provided with a table showing the net cash available for credit to Member States as at 31 December 2015, as well as accounts payable to Member States and other liabilities (see annex). The table shows that a total of $180,298,000 was owed by all 26 closed peacekeeping missions, of which $81,421,000 was owed to troop- and police-contributing countries in respect of outstanding claims and $98,877,000 was owed in respect of credits to Member States from unencumbered balances, pending instructions on their disposition, and other liabilities. According to the information provided, the amount of $81,421,000 owed to troop- and police-contributing countries comprised $18,430,000 owed by closed missions in cash surplus and $62,991,000 owed by closed missions in cash deficit.

9. Upon enquiry as to why the amounts owed by closed missions in cash surplus could not be settled using the available cash in the amount of $69,688,000, the Advisory Committee was informed that the entire amount of $18,430,000 owed by closed missions in cash surplus was due to one Member State, which had placed the reimbursement on hold. As for the $62,991,000 owed by closed missions in cash deficit, the Committee was informed that the United Nations Secretariat was not authorized to settle those claims from the cash available, according to the terms of General Assembly resolutions that prohibit an appropriation authorized by the Assembly for one mission from being applied to any other mission.

10. During its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee enquired about the possible costs associated with the continued operation of bank accounts of inactive peacekeeping missions owing to financial obligations which remained unsettled long after the completion of the mandates of the missions. Upon request, the Committee was provided with information showing that, for the three-year financial period from 2012/13 to 2014/15, some $75,677 had been incurred in bank fees by the 25 closed peacekeeping missions, one of which, the Committee notes, was closed as early as 1991 (United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group).

III. Cash requirements of the Organization

11. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolutions on the financing of peacekeeping operations, has emphasized that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions. At the same time, the Committee is aware that because the Assembly has been silent on the mechanism for dealing with the disposition of cash balances available in the accounts of closed peacekeeping missions and the question of active peacekeeping missions borrowing from these cash balances, the Secretary-General, since 2003, has annually proposed to the Assembly that such cash balances be retained as a source of cross-borrowing for other missions to address the issue of

cash shortages in active missions owing to unpaid peacekeeping assessments. In paragraph 7 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that, as a result of cash shortages in the special accounts of some active missions arising from the unpredictability in the receipt of assessed contributions, there has been a continuing need to borrow from closed missions, despite improvements in recent years. In this connection, the Committee recalls that it has expressed concern about the continued reliance on cash surpluses in closed peacekeeping missions for the cash requirements of active peacekeeping missions and reiterated the importance of delinking the cash flow requirements of active peacekeeping missions from the cash surpluses in closed missions that should be returned to Member States (A/67/837, para. 8). **In this regard, the Committee recalls the repeated calls by the Assembly for all Member States to pay their assessed contributions on time, in full and without conditions (see resolution 65/293).**[3]

12. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with data pertaining to the borrowing history of two active missions, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), for the period from July 2011 to December 2015, showing that they had relied on borrowing throughout all or most of that period in order to support their operations. A graphical presentation of the data for the two missions demonstrated a strong correlation between the level of cross-borrowing by the two missions and the amount of unpaid assessments. According to the representatives of the Secretary-General, it was reasonable to surmise that the underlying cause for the temporary borrowing was the timing of receipt of contributions, which had resulted in temporary cash constraints for these missions.

13. In annexes III and IV to his report, the Secretary-General presents historical data on borrowing by active missions from closed missions during the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 October 2015, according to which the highest level of borrowing was $93 million in September 2011 and the peak levels of borrowing in subsequent years were $62 million in July and August 2012, $57 million in August 2013, $43 million in August and September 2014 and $30.5 million in July and August 2015. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the reduction in the need for cross-borrowing was related to improvements in the timeliness of the receipt of assessed contributions. **The Committee notes the steadily declining trend in the peak levels of borrowing by active peacekeeping missions and that the highest level of borrowing in the past three years has been $57 million. The Committee notes that this reduction in the peak levels of borrowing reflects an improvement in the timeliness of the receipt of assessed contributions. In this regard, the Committee recommends that the net cash balance proposed for retention to cover the temporary borrowing needs of active missions be reduced accordingly to $57,000,000 and that any available cash surplus over that amount be returned to Member States (see para. 18 (b) below).**

Temporary borrowing between active peacekeeping operations

14. In paragraph 14 of his report, the Secretary-General reverts to his earlier proposal for the General Assembly to authorize temporary borrowing between active peacekeeping operations (A/67/739, para. 13; A/68/666, para. 15; and

[3] See also resolutions 54/249, 56/253, 62/236 and 64/243.

A/69/659, para. 11), explaining that while in aggregate terms there may be sufficient cash to manage all peacekeeping operations, the contributions for each one are held in separate accounts between which borrowing to alleviate temporary cash shortages is not allowed (see paras. 9 and 11 above). In support of his proposal, the Secretary-General asserts that cross-borrowing between active peacekeeping operations will not affect their operations, given that past data show that the temporary needs for such cross-borrowing have consistently been minor in comparison with the total cash position of all active peacekeeping operations at any given time. In this regard, the Secretary-General indicates, in paragraph 16 (b) of his report, that, if authorized by the Assembly, the borrowing would be kept within a limit of $100 million, which represents just 1.2 per cent of the total approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, and in paragraph 17 of his report, he proposes a framework for cross-borrowing between active missions.

15. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its earlier stated view that the proposal to authorize borrowing between active missions could be an inducement for the late payment or non-payment of assessed contributions, as evidenced by those closed missions with long-outstanding loans from other missions (see A/69/827, para. 15).**

Working capital fund

16. As an alternative to cross-borrowing, the Secretary-General, in paragraphs 19 and 20 of his report, reverts to his earlier proposal for the establishment of a $100 million working capital fund for peacekeeping operations (A/68/666, paras. 20 and 21; and A/69/659, paras. 16 and 17). The Secretary-General indicates that the fund could be financed either by a one-time assessment on Member States for $100 million or from the unencumbered balance of active peacekeeping operations for the financial period 2014/15. **The Advisory Committee remains of the view that this proposal would entail assessing and/or charging the same Member States that have already paid their contributions in full in order to establish the working capital fund.**

17. **The Advisory Committee remains of the view that the Secretary-General's proposals outlined in paragraphs 14 and 16 above have not addressed the Committee's repeatedly expressed reservations with regard to utilizing resources due to Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full and on time to meet the financial obligations to the Organization of Member States that have not paid their assessed contributions in a timely manner (A/69/827, para. 17). The Committee notes that, while the overall level of borrowing by active missions has been declining, the continued reliance of some active missions on borrowing from closed missions, owing to the unpredictability in the receipt of their assessed contributions, is still a matter of concern. The Committee urges the Secretary-General to continue exploring the available options to address the issue of late payment of assessed contributions, including engaging more actively with Member States.**

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

18. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly:**

(a) **Take note of the report of the Secretary-General, subject to its observations and recommendations in the present report;**

(b) **Request the Secretary-General to return to Member States the amount of $14,587,000 out of the balance of $71,587,000 available in 21 closed peacekeeping missions as at 31 January 2016, leaving a balance of $57,000,000 (see para. 13 above).**

19. **The Advisory Committee further recommends that the updated balances in the 21 closed peacekeeping operations be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General.**

Annex

Comparison of net cash available with accounts payable to Member States and other liabilities as at 31 December 2015

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Accounts payable to Member States and other liabilities		
	Net cash available	*Credits for return to Member States and other liabilities*	*Claims payable to troop- and police-contributing countries*	*Total accounts payable and liabilities*
Missions with cash surpluses				
ONUB	1 349	922	46	968
ONUCA/ONUSAL	390	9	–	9
ONUMOZ	4 486	312	–	312
UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL	1 037	113	3	116
UNAVEM/MONUA	10 131	5 252	–	5 252
UNIIMOG	170	295	–	295
UNIKOM	119	101	–	101
UNMEE	1 967	927	39	966
UNMIBH	729	4 449	–	4 449
UNMIH	4 485	230	12 454	12 684
UNMIS	2 016	25 197	–	25 197
UNMLT	1	4	–	4
UNMOT	109	865	1	866
UNOMIG	449	6	–	6
UNOMIL	175	34	–	34
UNOMUR/UNAMIR	10 481	5 712	–	5 712
UNPF	28 193	20 261	3 299	23 560
UNPREDEP	500	3 492	2 588	6 080
UNTAES	527	4 742	–	4 742
UNTAET/UNMISET	2 032	1 863	–	1 863
UNTAG	342	160	–	160
Subtotal	**69 688**	**74 946**	**18 430**	**93 376**
Missions with cash deficits				
MINUGUA	–	124	–	124
MINURCA	–	16 337	7 480	23 817
UNOSOM	–	–	15 559	15 559
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	–	7 366	114	7 480
UNTAC	–	104	39 838	39 942
Subtotal	**–**	**23 931**	**62 991**	**86 922**
Total	**69 688**	**98 877**	**81 421**	**180 298**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Table)

Abbreviations: MINUGUA, United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala; MINURCA, United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic; MIPONUH, United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti; MONUA, United Nations Observer Mission in Angola; ONUB, United Nations Operation in Burundi; ONUCA, United Nations Observer Group in Central America; ONUMOZ, United Nations Operation in Mozambique; ONUSAL, United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador; UNAMIR, United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda; UNAMSIL, United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone; UNAVEM, United Nations Angola Verification Mission; UNIIMOG, United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group; UNIKOM, United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; UNMEE, United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; UNMIBH, United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina; UNMIH, United Nations Mission in Haiti; UNMIS, United Nations Mission in the Sudan; UNMISET, United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor; UNMLT, United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia; UNMOT, United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan; UNOMIG, United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia; UNOMIL, United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia; UNOMSIL, United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone; UNOMUR, United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda; UNOSOM, United Nations Operation in Somalia; UNPF, United Nations Peace Forces; UNPREDEP, United Nations Preventive Deployment Force; UNSMIH, United Nations Support Mission in Haiti; UNTAC, United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia; UNTAES, United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; UNTAET, United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor; UNTAG, United Nations Transition Assistance Group; UNTMIH, United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti.

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda items 35 and 40

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 14 April 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, by launching large-scale military operations along the front line on 2 April 2016, Armenia denounced the ceasefire agreement of 1994.

On 5 April 2016, under the mediation of the Russian Federation, a new bilateral ceasefire agreement was reached between the Chiefs of the General Staff of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Husniyya **Mammadova**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-06159 (E) 200416

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Agenda item 72 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 13 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the ongoing oppression of the Crimean Tatars (see annex).

I therefore wish to reiterate my Government's strong request to you to convey to the Russian Federation a strong message in order to make the Russian Federation comply with the Charter of the United Nations and provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/262 entitled "Territorial integrity of Ukraine", as well as international treaties, and de-occupy Crimea. I also call on you to condemn in the strongest terms the so-called decision of the occupying prosecution of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine, suspending activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-06596 (E) 250416

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Annex to the letter dated 13 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the ongoing oppression of the Crimean Tatars

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its strong protest against the so-called decision of the occupying prosecution on the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine, suspending activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.

This decision has become yet another step in a chain of crimes of the Russian occupation authorities against representatives of the Crimean Tatars, the indigenous people of Crimea. We consider such actions to be a violation by the Russian Federation, as an occupying State, of its obligations under international law as well as of its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Over the past two years, the Kremlin has turned the Crimean peninsula into an area of harassment, intimidation and persecution, and mass violations of fundamental rights and freedoms.

In this light, the accusations against the Mejlis of carrying out extremist activity sound particularly cynical.

Despite strong condemnation by Ukraine and other democratic countries of the Russian aggression against Ukraine and the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, the Kremlin continues to pursue aggressive actions against Ukraine, thus openly neglecting international law and the just demands of the entire civilized world.

Ukraine calls on all democratic countries to combine efforts for the sake of the de-occupation of Crimea and to demand that the occupying State immediately stop the massive violations of fundamental rights and freedoms in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and provide access to the temporarily occupied territory of Crimea to international organizations to carry out constant monitoring of the human rights situation.